

JUNE 23, 1883

# THE GRAPHIC

ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY NEWSPAPER

No. 708.—VOL. XXVII.

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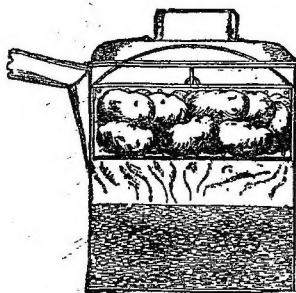
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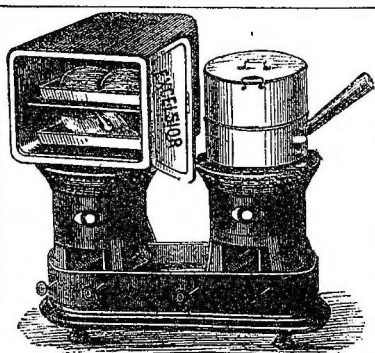
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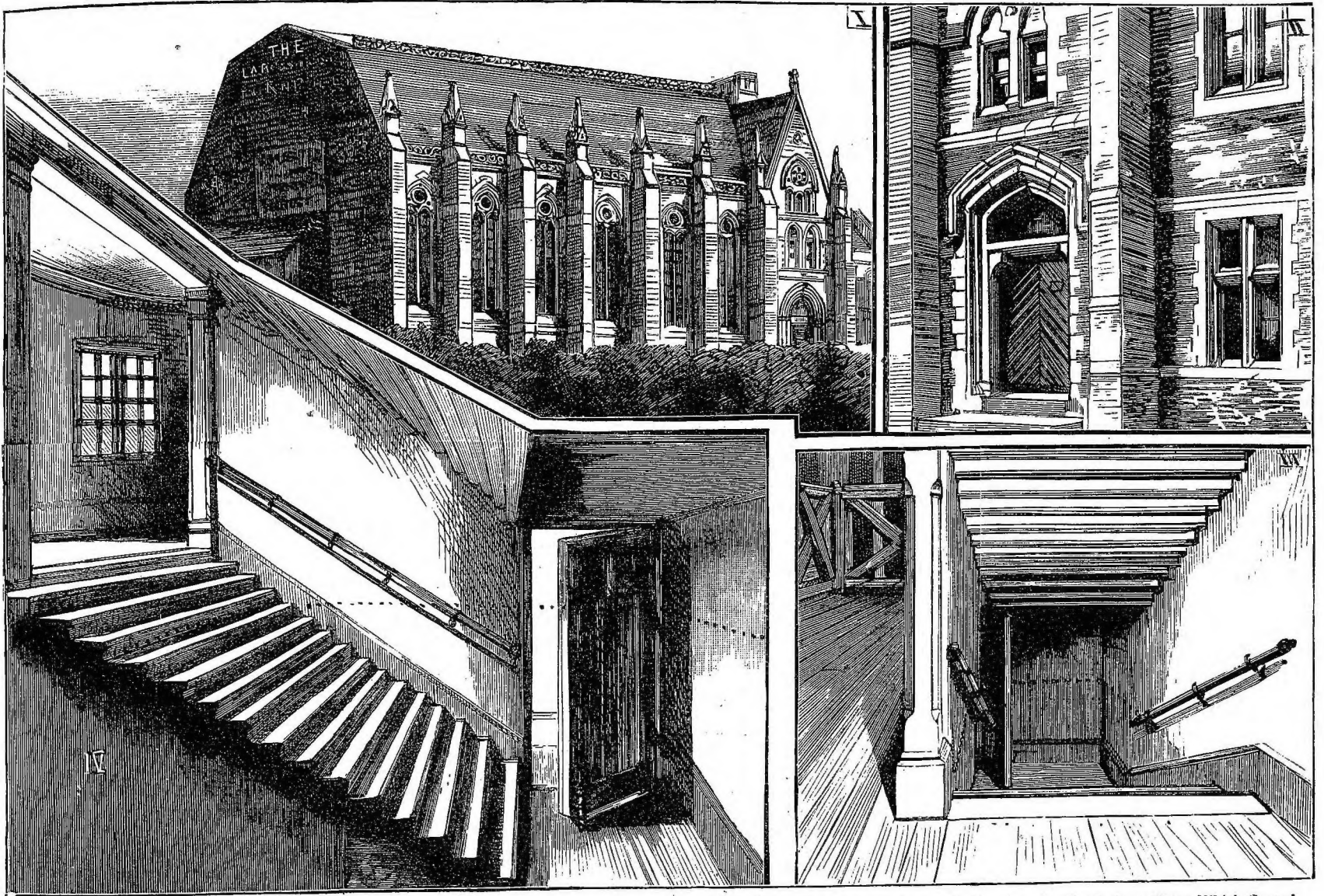
# THE GEOGRAPHIC

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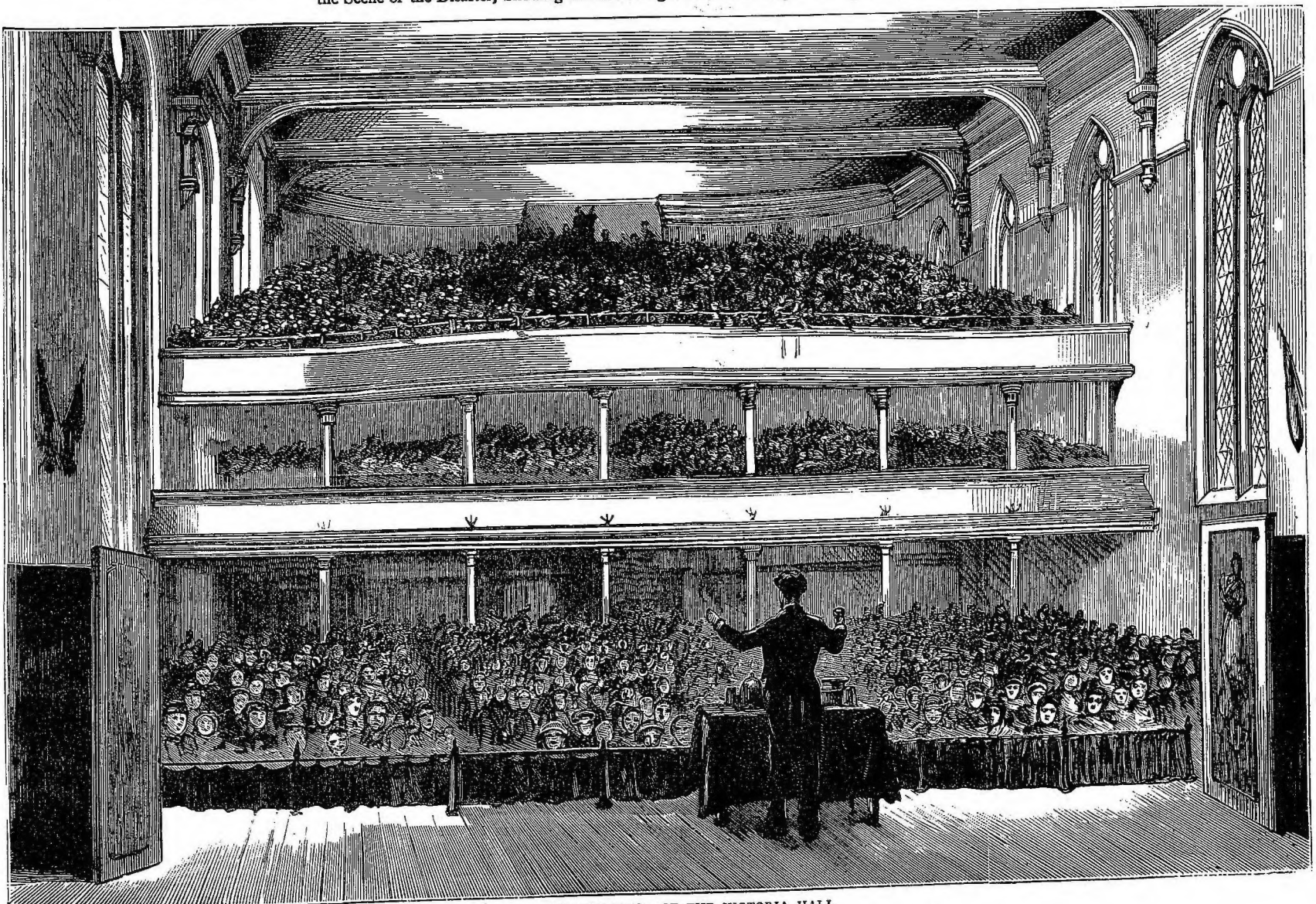
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THE INTERIOR OF THE VICTORIA HALL

THE TERRIBLE DISASTER AT SUNDERLAND



# Topics of the Week

**THE SUNDERLAND TRAGEDY.**—Perhaps the most distressing thought of all in connection with the awful tragedy at Sunderland, is that it might have been so easily rendered impossible. Had a couple of attendants been stationed at the exit from the gallery, with orders to allow the children to pass out only in small contingents, with intervals between each batch, it is morally certain that nothing in the shape of fatal crushing could have occurred. As matters were, nothing but a miracle could have carried the whole of the excited children safely into the open air. We doubt, indeed, whether, even if the door had remained open to the full extent, some lives would not have been sacrificed. It takes little to create a life-and-death struggle when some hundreds of little ones are rushing along narrow passages and down steep flights of stairs, half-maddened by the thought that, if they do not make haste, they will be too late to participate in a promised distribution of prizes. The slightest check, such as might be caused by two or three children falling at any spot, would suffice to set up a fatal obstacle to the wild stampede. This, then, seems to have been the primary cause of the calamity which has filled Sunderland with heart-broken mourners—the absence of attendants at the exit from the gallery, to regulate the children's departure. As regards the door down below, the moral to be drawn is, we think, that neither bolts, nor locks, nor fastenings of any sort should be allowed on passage-doors inside large places of public entertainment. Whether they are made to open inwards, or outwards, or on the swing either way, it is now conclusively demonstrated that a single bolt may as effectually block a passage as the most efficient anti-burglar contrivances. It can scarcely be doubted, either, that the bit of iron which was directly instrumental in causing the deaths of nearly 200 poor children had been fixed to the door for the purpose of restricting the means of ingress or egress. The fact that there was a socket in the boards underneath for it to be shot into, and that, when this was done, a space of only 18 inches in width remained for people to pass through, is eminently suggestive of a contrivance for the convenience of money-takers.

**MR. PETER TAYLOR'S HOBBY.**—Mr. Peter Taylor has many hobbies, but the most important of them is that which relates to compulsory vaccination. This particular hobby he has ridden valorously for some years, and during the present week the House of Commons has had an opportunity of pronouncing decisively on its merits. The result shows how much advantage there may be in the occasional discussion of crotchets in the House of Commons. A few enthusiasts convince themselves of the existence of some terrible grievance, and go about demanding urgently what they call reform. Their zeal is sure to produce some impression, and if the subject is not openly and thoroughly discussed they generally succeed in creating a rather formidable agitation. It must be admitted that "faddists" sometimes prove to be right; but in the majority of cases all that is needed for their discomfiture is cool and free debate. After the exhaustive speeches on Mr. Taylor's anti-vaccination motion the question ought not to give much further trouble; for it was easy for Sir Lyon Playfair to show that the resolution sprang from a complete misapprehension of the facts. It is not disputed that vaccination must be conducted carefully, and that the methods of the process are capable of improvement; but this is very different from Mr. Taylor's sweeping propositions. All who are really competent to form a judgment about the matter hold that vaccination is one of the greatest benefits ever conferred by science on mankind. Mr. Taylor insists that it receives credit for results which have been accomplished by "sanitation;" and it is true that small-pox, like other diseases, has been checked by new sanitary methods. But if Mr. Taylor will study Mr. Mill's "Four Methods of Experimental Inquiry," and use them in testing the figures marshalled against him, he may find reason to doubt whether it is not he who has been putting one cause in the place of another, and confounding their perfectly distinct effects.

**HEAT AND WASTE.**—Without entering into the now academic question as to whether Mr. Bright had justification for what he said at Birmingham about Parliamentary obstruction, it is open to us to deprecate the use of such denunciatory language by men of mark on public platforms. In the present case, Mr. Bright's indiscreet vehemence has caused the very mischief which he sought to prevent. Not only were some valuable hours of Parliamentary time wasted in profitless, if necessary, discussion, but the provocation given to the Opposition has brought it back to the cayenne-pepper mood which is so eminently calculated to promote delay. After the Whitsuntide recess, it really seemed as if the two great parties had come to the conclusion to cease bickering, in the interests of the national business. Legislation got forward at a rare pace, and the British public, noticing this agreeable change, congratulated themselves on being represented in the Grand Palaver by gentlemen capable of occasionally subordinating the interests of party to those of patriotism. It really seems, sometimes, as if the great mass of the electors—those who care little for party and much for wise and effective administration—never enter into the thoughts of the national representatives. They

appear to have got it into their heads that the petty matters which so deeply interest the Tapers and Tadpoles of Pall Mall are of the first importance in the eyes of all. We can assure them that this is a mistaken conception; the British public are growing heartily sick of the tricks, and dodges, and personal altercations of Tweedledum and Tweedledee, and the question is beginning to be asked as to whether government by party has not more disadvantages than advantages. It may have been natural that Mr. Bright, with "his foot on his native heath," so to speak, should be carried away by the excitement of the moment; it may have been quite justifiable in Sir Stafford Northcote to draw attention to the Birmingham exertion; these are points on which we offer no opinion. But as the upshot of the matter is a sad waste of Parliamentary time, accompanied by a regrettable exacerbation of Conservative temper, the country has good reason to say, "a plague on both your houses."

**FRENCH ADVENTURES.**—It is still uncertain whether the troubles in Tonkin will lead to war between France and China. Perhaps not; but the French are much less confident on the subject than they were some weeks ago. Were war to come, nobody doubts that France would triumph in the end; and it is possible that no very severe strain would be put upon her resources. The best authorities agree, however, that the equipment and organisation of the Chinese forces have been much improved during the last few years; and in any case France would find that she could not without injury to herself irritate England, Germany, and the United States by interfering with an important branch of the foreign trade of these countries. In Madagascar everything has gone well for the French, so far. After the capture of Majunga, Admiral Pierre presented the ultimatum of the French Government, which included, among other things, the recognition of the protectorate of France on the north-western coast. The Queen of Madagascar rejected this demand; whereupon the Admiral captured the port and custom-house of Tamatave, thus accomplishing, as he telegraphed home, "the principal operation." It is hardly fitting for England to lecture the French on these distant complications. In all our foreign undertakings we may be animated, as we invariably pretend to be, by the highest moral purpose; but somehow it is not easy to make Continental nations believe in our surpassing virtue; and the French in particular are apt to explain the rapid growth of our Empire by reference to the operation of very ordinary motives, not at all of a sublime character. Still, it is permissible to ask what France hopes to gain by the aggressive spirit she now manifests in remote parts of the world. She is no longer a colonising nation, and it can hardly be supposed that any considerable proportion of her people will be induced by military successes to settle in far-off regions. Moreover, there are patriotic Frenchmen who maintain that both in Madagascar and Tonkin every French right could have been protected by the exercise of a little tact and patience. The truth seems to be that the Republicans have been misled by a desire to show that they are not less "spirited" than Imperialists and Legitimists; and if that be so, the fact does not promise well for the future peace of Europe.

**GARIBALDI AND ASSASSINATION.**—Now that political murders are a recognised part of constitutional agitation, people have raised the question whether the great Italian patriots were in favour of "removals." Mr. Forster has been charged by immaculate Irish patriots with sympathy with Mazzini, and Mazzini with sympathy with political murderers. To the best of our recollection Mazzini always disclaimed being the Carey or No. 1. of Italian assassins. The traditions of classical tyrannicide, however, were strong in Southern countries, and may have had some influence on Mazzini when he was young. The character of Garibaldi is now brought into question. The *Spectator* appears to have doubted Garibaldi's sympathy with the policy of "removals," whereon Lord Asburnham asks the *Spectator* three categorical questions. But "the delicate distinction of Yes or No," which, according to the Scotch Judge, does not exist in the Gaelic language, is equally remote from the mind of the *Spectator*. A feeble request to be furnished with the dates of the events alluded to by Lord Asburnham is the reply of our thoughtful contemporary. Perhaps the last letter written by the late enthusiastic Sir George Bowyer was on this very matter of Garibaldi's sympathy with murder. "Many good and unoffending priests were murdered with his sanction when he commanded in Rome," said Sir George. Garibaldi probably thought "good priests" as rare as "good Indians" seemed to the mind of the American pioneer. In his later years, outworn with war and toil, Garibaldi said many foolish things. But, in spite of his senile blunders, he was an honest man and a hero, nor could any person possibly have been less like Carey or the fugitives of the Land League.

**MR. FIELD'S CASE.**—Truly, it was not a very heinous offence of which poor Mr. Field was guilty. As he himself writes, in the pathetic postscript to the letter which he forwarded the other day to a London newspaper, "my only crime was being a juror." Perhaps, in saying this, he somewhat minimises his guilt. He was a faithful juror; had he been an unfaithful one, the business which used to bring him in 400*l.* per annum would probably be more profitable than ever. But, because he had a conscience, because he attached sanctity to an oath, because he did his duty fearlessly on

behalf of the State and society at large, "my business prospects are destroyed, my health shattered, and myself and family annoyed and insulted almost daily." Perhaps it will be said that, although all this is true, Mr. Field has received ample compensation for his sufferings, past, present, and to come. Was not an award of 3,000*l.* lately made in his favour by the State? and is he not empowered to extract the amount from the ratepayers of Dublin? That is the case, no doubt; but he estimates that, after paying doctors' bills, legal charges, the wages of nurses, and the cost of collecting the award, the balance will not amount to more than 2,000*l.* Even, therefore, if he be so lucky as to invest at 5 per cent., his income will only amount to 100*l.* instead of the 400*l.* per annum he used to draw from his now wrecked business. These being the plain and admitted facts of the case, it certainly seems eminently deserving of British consideration. Mr. Field did not fight his own battle, but that of society at large, and it was solely because he stood up for its interests against those who were endeavouring to destroy them, that he was first half-murdered and afterwards utterly ruined. It will, indeed, be a shame and a scandal, in these days when so many men of limited merits get testimonials, if nothing is done to make Mr. Field's lot in life a little more pleasant. The cruel memories of what he has passed through from first to last can never be effaced; but society has the power, at all events, of showing its gratitude in the practical form of a public subscription.

**RETROSPECTIVE LEGISLATION.**—It is admitted by everybody that retrospective legislation is, as a rule, a mistake. The Government was not seriously blamed, even by Mr. Bradlaugh's friends, when it refused to make the Affirmation Bill retrospective; and in almost all cases those who have broken a law ought to be compelled to take the consequences, even when expediency requires that the law should be altered. This does not apply, however, to so very exceptional a measure as the Bill for legalising marriage with the sister of a deceased wife. If the proposed law affected parents alone, it might be worth while to consider whether the usual course should not be followed; but it is only children who would suffer grievous hardship by the refusal to recognise as valid the unions which have been formed in disregard of the existing system. In the discussion on Tuesday, the Lord Chancellor suggested that the new law should acknowledge the status of children without "declaring that marriages which were illegal by statute should be regarded as legal." Lord Dalhousie promised to adopt this proposal, which was supported by Lord Salisbury; but to most people it appears to be singularly illogical. If the offspring of these marriages are to be proclaimed legitimate, it surely follows that the marriages themselves must be proclaimed legitimate. It is to be hoped that the House of Commons will not sanction the change to which Lord Dalhousie too readily acceded; and the House of Lords would do itself credit by voluntarily withdrawing from what is obviously an untenable position. Notwithstanding the outcry that has been raised against the Bill, the majority of the community have never felt that marriage with a deceased wife's sister is morally wrong; and, by acting on the Lord Chancellor's notion, Parliament would merely succeed in causing a vast amount of unnecessary discontent.

**AMERICAN INNOCENCE.**—Americans are usually presumed to be able to take good care of themselves. A representative New Yorker is the very last person on whom an unoriginal mind would think of trying the confidence trick. Yet on a representative New Yorker the old, old game has been played with perfect success. Mr. Reuben Wood is described as "an American gentleman, representing the New York Section of the American Articles at the Fisheries Exhibition." Mr. Thomas Hall, on the other hand, seems to be in an unworthy sense a fisher of men, and he has made Mr. Wood his gudgeon. On the 15th of May Mr. Wood was walking down the Strand, when he met a man who called himself an American, and offered the refreshment—the harmless refreshment—of a cup of coffee. The pair went into a restaurant in the Strand, when Mr. Hall entered the room, and into conversation. He said he had 1,000*l.* to send to the poor in America, and this sum he would hand over to any philanthropic citizen of the States who could prove he was himself beyond want, and (therefore) beyond the suspicion of dishonesty. Then the first stranger went out, came back, gave Mr. Hall 100*l.* in notes, and waited while Mr. Hall and Mr. Reuben Wood took a stroll. Having thus tested the solvency and generous trustfulness of the first stranger, Mr. Reuben Wood could not hesitate to submit himself to a similar test. Mr. Wood gave his pocket-book, watch, and chain, to the owner of the 1,000*l.*, who went out with the other stranger, and, curiously enough, did not come back again. Then Mr. Wood knew he had been done by the aged confidence trick. However, he waited, and in the return match he scored merrily, for he saw Mr. Hall in Villiers Street one day, and gave him into custody. Mr. Hall has been sentenced to five years' penal servitude, and, on the whole, has had the worst of the match. But if all Americans are like Mr. Wood, the States are the place to visit—with three thimbles, a little pea, the three-card trick, and similar resources of civilisation.

**AMALGAMATED REGIMENTAL DINNERS.**—The Regimental Dinner season being practically at an end, it would be interesting to learn whether the experiment made, in a few instances, of the two regimental battalions dining together



JUNE 25, 1883

really promoted hilarity and good friendship. If that could be demonstrated, the amalgamation of dinners would soon become universal, instead of being, as at present, quite out of exception. Officers belonging to battalions which hold out against the innovation fear that they would find all the fun taken out of the affair by the presence of a number of strangers. Nominally, a Territorial Regiment forms a single body, interchangeable in every part, and actuated by precisely the same opinions and sentiments. This theory is not, however, borne out by facts. Whatever may happen hereafter, it is not to be gainsaid that, in many instances, the existing feeling between battalions closely resembles that of people who, having married in haste, repent at leisure. When strained relations of this sort are in existence, it would, indeed, be a mere mockery to sit down at the festive board in company. We grant that latent antagonisms are sometimes present when Ministers go down the Thames and feed on little fishes. But statesmen are greater masters than military men of those gentle hypocrisies which enable foes to meet with smiling faces, and with loving talk on their tongues. It is, however, the "old boys" who are most concerned in the matter. Retired officers generally attend a regimental dinner in the expectation of a really jovial gathering, with plenty of chaff going on, and other developments of military camaraderie. To them, therefore, a big formal banquet, with "strangers to right of them and strangers to left of them," would present so few attractions that they would not be in a hurry to repeat the experience. The argument that the Rifle Brigade, 60th Rifles, and the old double-battalion regiments dine together pleasantly has little force. Their component parts are united by genuine *esprit de corps*, having never known a separate existence. But it is a different matter altogether when, say, the John-o-Groat Bouncibles, who justly pride themselves on having helped to restore Charles II., are married against their will to the equally distinguished Roughshire Rowdies, the lineal heirs of Cromwell's Ironsides. A nuptial banquet in their case could not be otherwise than a perfunctory festivity.

**HUSBAND AND WIFE.**—The other day Mr. Justice Chitty had to decide a case which ought to be of much interest to women. A lady made a will in which she left her property to "C. J. Mander, Esq., and J. Harris, Esq., and Eliza Maria, his wife, to and for their own use and benefit absolutely." The question was, What share properly belonged to "Eliza Maria, his wife?" Under the old legal system which regulated the relations of married persons, husband and wife were looked upon as one; and Mr. and Mrs. Harris would have taken half of the legacy, while the other half would have gone to Mr. Mander. It was argued that no other division would even now be fair; but, having regard to the Married Women's Property Act, Mr. Justice Chitty arrived at the conclusion that it would be unjust not to distinguish between the rights of husband and wife, and so Mr. Mander receives only a third of what the testatrix left, instead of the larger proportion to which he thought he was entitled. This is a very striking illustration of the change which has been effected by the Married Women's Property Act. Husband and wife have been made as independent of one another by the Act as they have, perhaps, ever been in any civilised community. In the present instance the result was to the advantage of both; but it does not follow that, when the law begins to be thoroughly understood, husbands will always have reason to congratulate themselves on the increased powers of their wives. It is surprising that there has been, comparatively, so little talk about what might easily be represented as a kind of social revolution. We might have expected to hear innumerable shrill prophecies as to the fearful consequences which would necessarily attend the dethronement of Man in his domestic kingdom. The indifference with which the matter is regarded seems to indicate a general conviction that, however the Married Women's Property Act may affect extreme cases, life will go on in most homes pretty much as if the former law were still in force.

**THE MODERN VENDETTA.**—In Plato's amusing description of Democracy, the philosopher mentions the fortunate condition of condemned criminals under a popular form of Government. They are doomed, says he, to death or exile; but you meet them going about the city like other people, perfectly happy. This seems to be the happy lot, in America, of criminals whom no one is so hard-hearted as to condemn. One man shoots another openly, is tried several times, and escapes by the inability of the jury to agree. As a result, the kindred of the slain man "take up his feud," in the fearless old fashion, and Pennsylvania, for example, is reverting to the condition of operatic Corsica or of heroic Ireland. We all remember how, in the "Njala," Hrut slew Hugi, and Kar slew Hrut, and Gunnar slew Kar, and Flosi slew Gunnar, and some one else slew Flosi. The succession of names may not be quite correct, as we quote from memory, but that was the old style of executing justice. Well, in Pennsylvania, one Duke (a member, we think, of the Legislature), behaved very badly to a Miss Nutt. Her father threatened legal proceedings, so Dukes calmly shot him. A jury would not convict Dukes, though there was no doubt of his guilt. Despairing of public justice, as well he might, Mr. Nutt's son, young Nutt, shot Dukes. Probably we shall next hear that a brother of Dukes has shot young Nutt. The *Nation*, a journal much addicted to blaming Southern homicides, should keep its eye on Pennsylvania.

**NOTE.**—In consequence of the numerous inquiries made at the Office upon the subject, the Proprietors of this Journal beg to intimate that APPLICATIONS for ADVERTISEMENTS to be printed upon Sheets entitled INTERLEAFS or LEAFLETS, or bearing any other title, and said to be inserted in any portion of the issue of THE GRAPHIC, do not emanate from this Office, and that such Insertions are in no way connected with the Paper.



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### SAVAGE CLUB ENTERTAINMENT and COSTUME BALL.

Object: the Founding of a Club Scholarship in the Royal College of Music. The Executive Committee of the Savage Club have the honour to announce that a Grand Miscellaneous Entertainment and Costume Ball will be given by Members of the Club in the ROYAL ALBERT HALL, on WEDNESDAY, July 11th, with the immediate patronage and presence of His Royal Highness THE PRINCE OF WALES, K.G. (Honorary Life Member of the Club), and Her Royal Highness THE PRINCESS OF WALES, and other Members of the Royal Family.

### SAVAGE CLUB ENTERTAINMENT and COSTUME BALL.

—WEDNESDAY, July 11th. The price of tickets of admission will be as follows:—Gentlemen, Two Guineas; Ladies, One Guinea and a Half (inclusive of Champagne Supper, Wine, and Refreshments).

The Boxes will be appropriated for Visitors who may prefer not to join in the Ball. Balcony Seats, Five Shillings each. Application for Tickets (and for prices of Special Boxes) may be made to the Executive Committee, Savage Club, Lancaster House, Savoy Place, Strand, W.C., at the Royal Albert Hall, and at all the Libraries.

Under no circumstances will tickets be granted without the production of a voucher properly filled in and signed by Barry Sullivan (Chairman of the Executive Committee), and one or other of the Vouching Sub-Committee, composed as follows:—Sir P. Cunliffe, Mr. J. R. Rogers, Mr. Edgar Bruce, Herbert Johnson, Thomas W. Cutler, Augustus Owen, J. A. Gwynllwyd, Mr. Gwynllwyd. The vouchers having been obtained, may then be sent to E. J. Goodman, Hon. Secretary, Savage Club, together with a cheque or post-office order for the number of tickets required; or they may be exchanged (on payment) for tickets at the Albert Hall or the Libraries.

The Doors of the Hall will be open at 7.30 p.m. The Entertainment will commence at 8.30 p.m., and the Costume Ball at about 11 p.m. The Metropolitan and District Railways will run Special Trains from South Kensington to Aldgate and Mansion House (calling at all stations) at and after 1 a.m.

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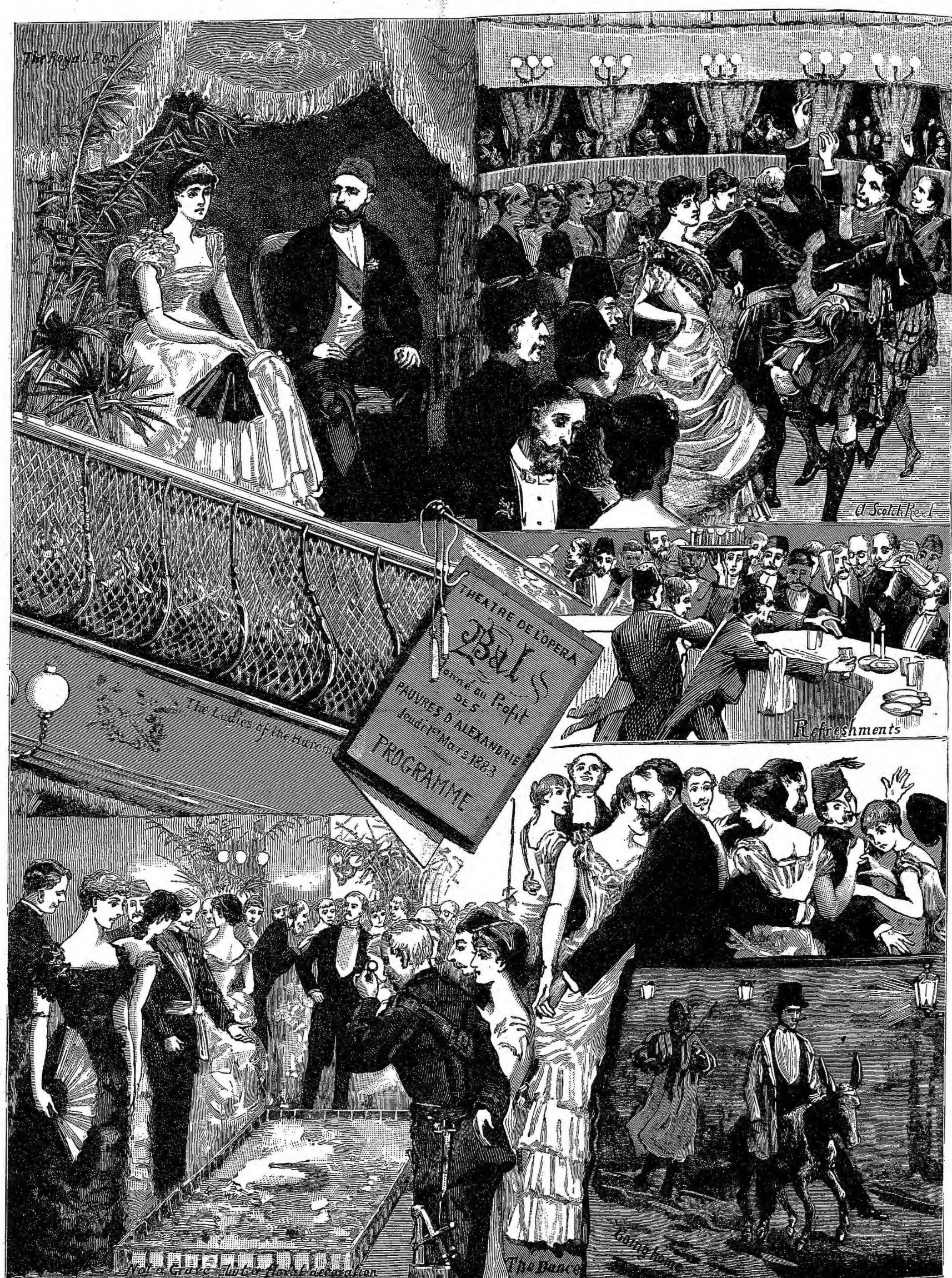
**NOTICE.**—With this Number is issued the Fourth Portion of "THIRLBY HALL," a New Novel, by W. E. Norris, Author of "No New Thing," illustrated by William Small, and which will be continued Weekly till completion.



### THE SUNDERLAND DISASTER

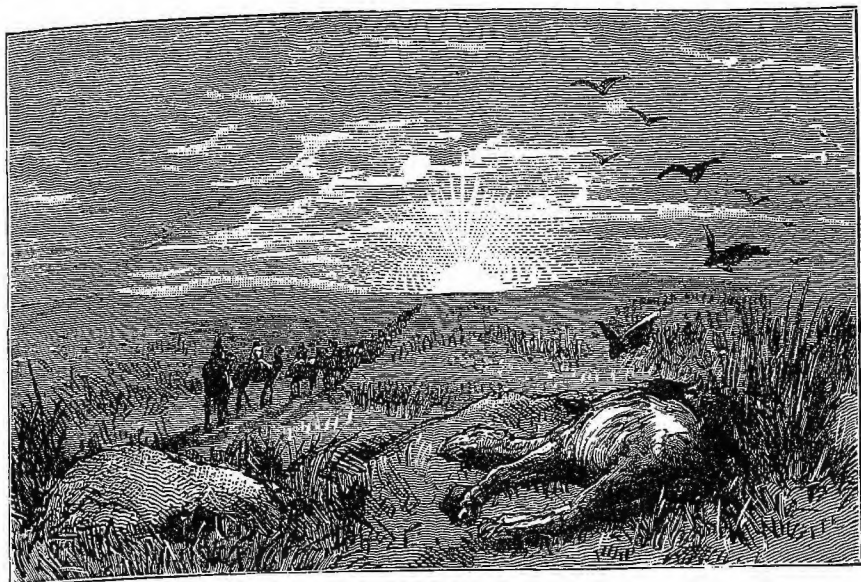
THE town of Sunderland was the scene last Saturday of a disaster almost without precedent for the age and number of its youthful victims. The Victoria Music Hall, the largest place of amusement in the borough, with accommodation for over 1,600 adults in the area and dress circle, and 1,100 more in the galleries, had been engaged that afternoon for a conjuring entertainment for school children by Mr. and Miss Fay, of the Tynemouth Aquarium. The prices of admission had been reduced to a penny for the gallery, and as a further incentive there was to be a distribution of prizes after the performance. All parts of the house, except the dress-circle, which Mr. Fay was not allowed to use, were in consequence well filled with children of all ages, from four to fourteen, but unfortunately without any one to control their movements. The entertainment had touched its close, and those in the gallery were beginning to descend, quickened by a cry that the prizes were being given away in the pit. Four flights of steps, with a sudden turn about half way, lead downwards to the basement, and at the foot of the third flight is a swinging door with a bolt which fastens in the ground. How this door, which had been open during the performance, was half closed and bolted at the finish, leaving only a space of 18 inches, or just enough for one person to pass, is still a mystery. However this may have happened, the foremost children seem to have fallen at the stair-foot, while those behind, unable to see what had happened by reason of the turn, kept pressing on, until the space behind the door became a wall-like mass of struggling bodies. The cries of the sufferers were unnoticed until the hall-keeper, going to the stair, was horrified to find the passage blocked with dead and dying, and the door itself fixed and immovable. Making his way to the dress circle, and unlocking another door which opened on the staircase, he contrived to turn aside the still descending stream of children, and with the aid of a few volunteers, to whose numbers several doctors were soon added, proceeded to extricate the unhappy sufferers. The sight, as the bodies were tenderly laid out in rows upon the floor before removal to the hospital, was fairly heartrending. Some, and among them the youngest child of all, a boy not four years of age, appeared as though asleep; but the swollen blackened faces and the torn clothes of most told tales of a terrible struggle, and rendered more than usually difficult the work of identification which now commenced as the distracted parents began to struggle into the hall. Including two deaths which have since occurred, the total of





A CHARITY BALL IN THE OPERA HOUSE, CAIRO, IN AID OF THE POOR OF ALEXANDRIA

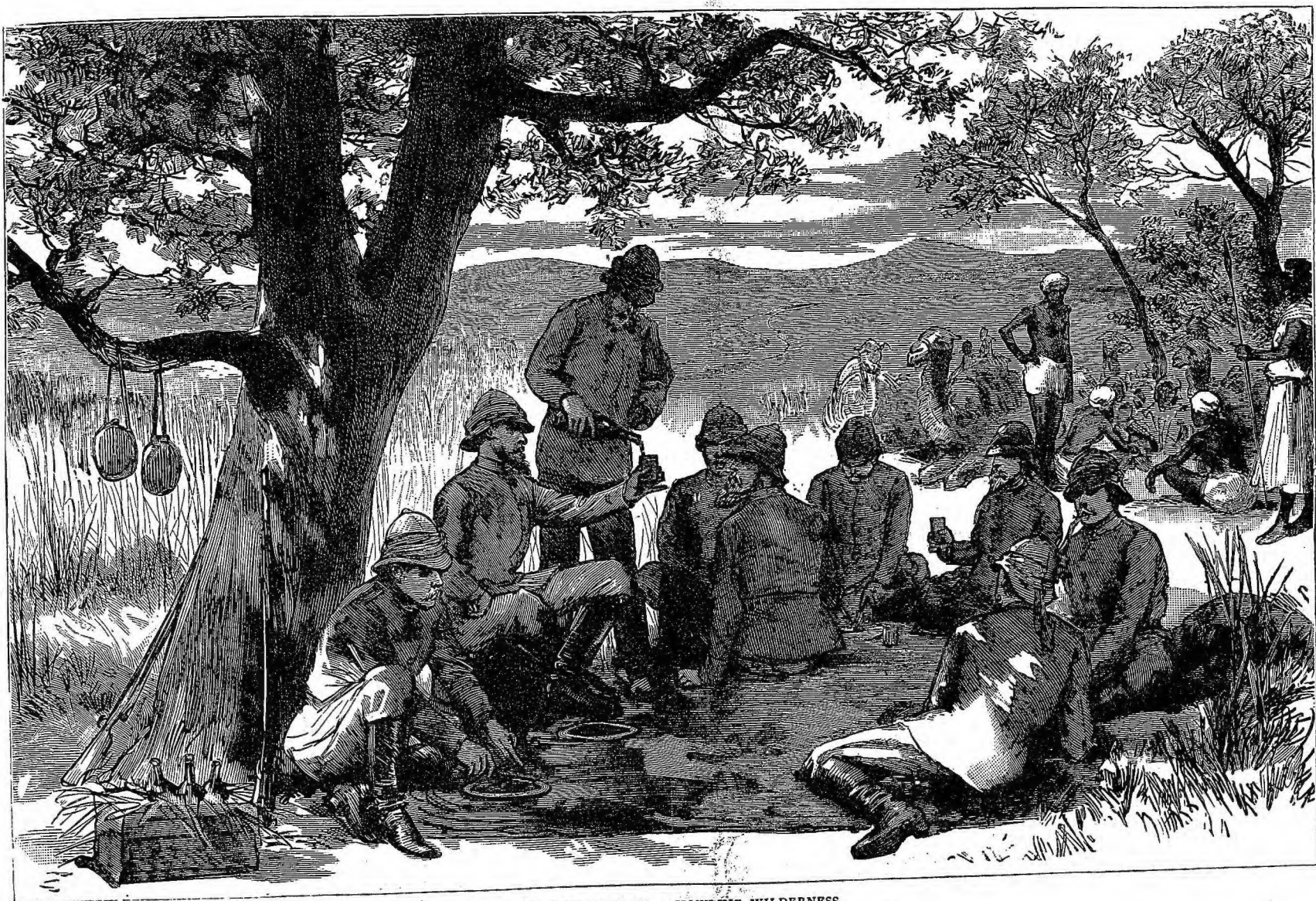




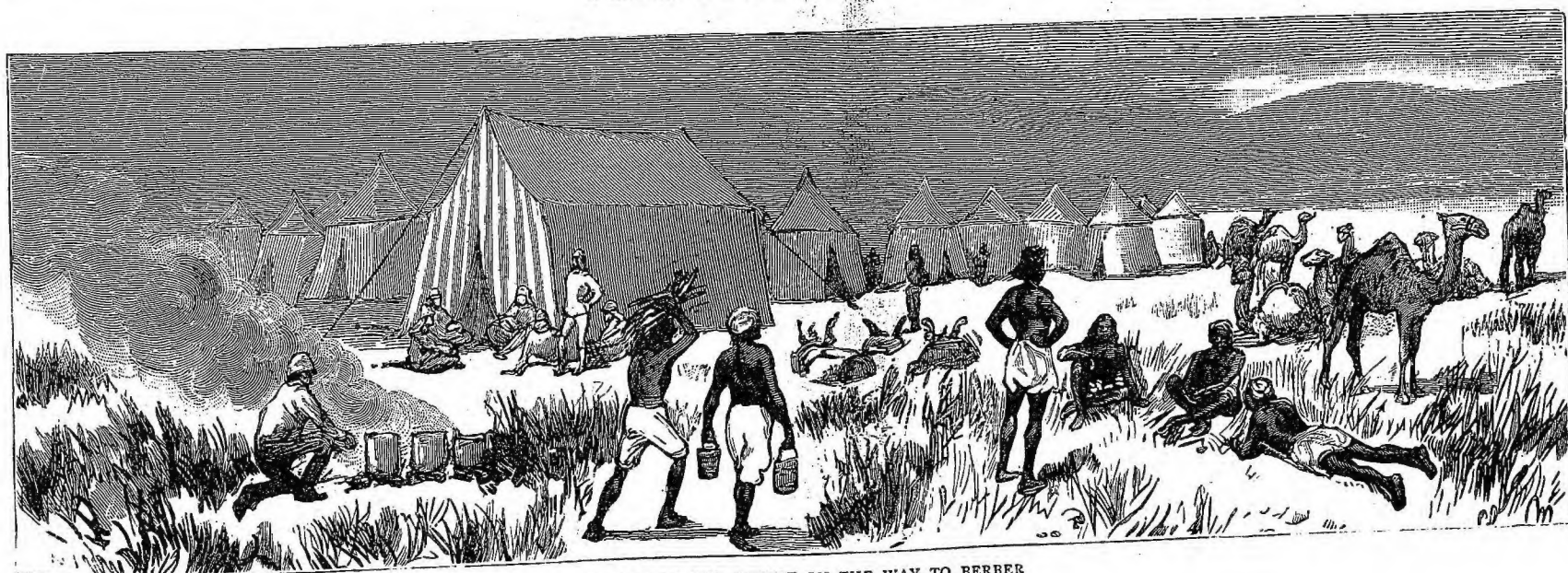
LEFT TO DIE



A MARCH IN THE DESERT



A MID-DAY HALT IN A HOWLING WILDERNESS

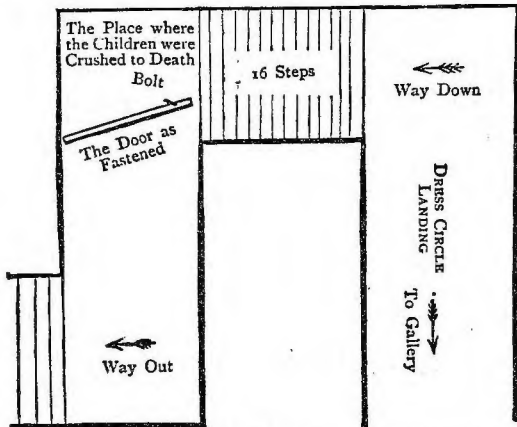


A HALT IN THE DESERT ON THE WAY TO RERRER

THE REBELLION IN THE SOUDAN  
FROM SKETCHES BY A BRITISH OFFICER OF THE SOUDAN FIELD FORCE



killed is now ascertained to be 182. The double inquests—for Sunderland is in two coroners' districts—began on Monday, and have been adjourned till the 2nd of July, when permission will possibly be obtained from the Home Office to hold a single inquiry on the Sunderland side of the water, from which most of the victims come, and when the Coroner will have the help of "a barrister or other expert" specially sent down by the Home Secretary to act as assessor on the occasion. The burial of the dead began on Tuesday, under a chill and clouded sky, with the interment of over eighty bodies in the three cemeteries belonging to the town, and in nearly all the factories work was suspended for the day. Letters and telegrams expressing sympathy with the



PLAN OF THE PART OF THE STAIRCASE WHERE THE ACCIDENT TOOK PLACE

parents, mostly members of the poorer classes, have ever since been pouring in, Her Majesty being, as usual, the first to send a message of sincere condolence; and on Monday evening there was a preliminary meeting in the Sans Street Wesleyan Chapel to provide assistance for those who needed it, and to commemorate the terrible disaster by the erection of some lasting memorial. From a statement since made by Mr. C. Hesselline, the man sent by Mr. Fay to distribute prizes on the stairs, it would seem that the existence of the fatal door was quite unknown to him until there came a block below where he was standing, and he heard voices crying, "We can't get out." The door, when he first saw it, was still moving, and with great exertions he contrived to reach it, and, with the aid of a workman, to pass several children through the opening. No fatality, he thinks, would have occurred, if he had known how the bolt was fastened, or if the door leading to the dress-circle had been left unlocked.

A CAIRO CHARITY BALL

"This charity ball," writes Captain G. D. Giles, of the Egyptian Gendarmérie, to whom we are indebted for the sketch, "in aid of the European Relief Fund, established for the benefit of the poor of Alexandria, took place in the Cairo Opera House, under the patronage of the Khédive. Lady Dufferin was the principal patroness and promoter. The ball was a great success in every way, and the amount realised is estimated to be between fourteen and fifteen hundred pounds. The Opera House was decorated most tastefully, and a better ball-room could not have been wished for. The Khédive was present during part of the evening, and occupied a box specially prepared for him, in which Lady Dufferin sat and conversed with him for some time. One of the chief attractions of the evening was the Highland reel, the music being furnished by the pipers of the Black Watch, and the dancers being dressed in the national costume. The ladies of the harem occupied the boxes of the first tier, embroidered muslin screens hiding them from the public gaze. The crowd rendered waiting somewhat difficult early in the evening, and the thirst-producing effect of the exertions of the dancers was apparent in the eager throng round the pavilion where light refreshments were issued. Among other floral decorations was a beautiful bed of cut flowers, placed in front of the Khédive's box. Its beauty was somewhat marred by the uncomfortable idea of a grave being suggested by its oblong shape and position on the ground, and the people looking down on it. The donkey in Egypt in a measure takes the place of the cab in England as a means of conveyance, and 'Going Home' represents a gentleman in dress clothes availing himself of this humble means of locomotion to reach his house."

THE SOUDAN EXPEDITION

OUR engravings are from further sketches by Colonel the Hon. J. Colborne of the march of the Soudan Expeditionary Force, under Hicks Pasha, through the Desert from Souakin to Berber, which we described in a former number. One represents what Colonel Colborne calls "An increased pace," not altogether a pleasant proceeding, as camel-riding is simply a series of jolts and bumps at the best of times. A correspondent of the *Daily News* writes concerning this ride: "The sensation of insecurity and liability to tumble off which most of us felt at starting, however, was soon lost, a few saddles slipped off behind, one or two over the camel's neck, and one revolved; but the riders, so far from meeting with commiseration at these accidents, were rather the subject of merriment. A fall on the soft sand does not break bones." A little further on, however, the writer does not appear so satisfied with his lot, and having been deposited on the ground by a dromedary, whose propensity for buck jumping, he declared, would have unmounted an Australian or Cape rough-rider, he declares his opinion that of "all modes of progression—and I have tried many, from an elephant to a Cairo jackass—that of camel-back is the most detestable."

"Left to Die" represents a common object of the Desert—a sick camel left behind on the march, to the mercy of the kites and vultures. It is a curious fact that, when a camel once falls from fatigue, he refuses all incentives to get up again, and there is no alternative but to abandon him to his fate, and distribute his pack amongst the survivors.

A "Mid-day Halt in the Howling Wilderness" represents a temporary rest for lunch of General Hicks and his Staff, between Handokh and Sinkar. Colonel Hicks may be distinguished in the centre, the other officers being Colonel the Hon. J. Colborne, Major Farquhar, Captain Massey, Colonel Le Cattogan, Captain Evans, of the Intelligence Department, Major Martin, Captain Walker, and Dr. Rosenberg. The large tree is described by Colonel Colborne as the *Acacia spinosa*. The plain was exceedingly arid, with here and there a tuft of reeds. The last sketch represents a halt under more comfortable circumstances, there having been time to erect tents, and the neighbourhood of a range of hills relieving the monotony of the sandy landscape.

THE MILITARY TOURNAMENT

THE fourth annual Military Tournament in aid of the Cambridge Fund for Old and Disabled Soldiers has been held this week at the Agricultural Hall. The entries have been more numerous and

important than in any previous year, and the arrangements, carried out entirely by military men, have been admirable. The competitions have been of the usual varied nature, such as tent-pegging, lemon-cutting, bayonet exercise, tilting at the ring, sword *z*, lemon-cutting, sword *z*, lance, &c. The most picturesque of the incidents is that illustrated in our double-page engraving—galloping dents is that illustrated in our double-page engraving—galloping competitions by teams of the Royal Horse Artillery. Entering at one end of the hall the competing teams go round at full gallop, passing between two sets of gate-posts on their way. To pass through these gate-posts without touching them is a feat requiring the utmost skill on the part of the drivers, for there is a space of but six inches on each side between the wheels and posts. The Agricultural Hall has been daily crowded by interested spectators, who loudly applauded the successful competitors. On Saturday (to-day) the Duchess of Teck is to present the prizes. Much credit is due to the two indefatigable secretaries, Colonel the Hon. Paul Methuen and Captain Thomas Tully.

REINSTALLATION OF KING JACKEY AT THE GOLD COAST

"By the kind invitation of Sir Samuel Rowe, K.C.M.G., Governor of the Gold Coast Colony," writes the gentleman to whom we are indebted for this sketch, "I had an opportunity of witnessing an interesting ceremony on the 10th of March at Accra. Three sides of Ussher Fort Square were lined with Native Chiefs, with their numerous followers, and a large crowd of spectators, numbering in all about 7,000. On the fourth side of the square were the Government Officials, and the European and Native Merchants of the town. On the arrival of His Excellency, with Lieutenant-Governor Griffiths and Staff, he was saluted by a guard of honour composed of Houssas.

"Then commenced the presentation of the native chiefs to the Governor. Each chief was followed by two or more men carrying enormous umbrellas of many colours, native drummers, and men blowing the war horns, to which were tied the jawbones of prisoners of war. This procession having passed by, His Excellency called for King Jackey, who some time ago was sent to Elmina Fort for insubordination. His Excellency informed the King that it gave him much pleasure to reinstate him, and after a brief reply from the king, the whole procession filed past again to shake hands with their sovereign, who was seated to the left of the Governor. Chief Adjebing Ankoah was then called for, and was invested with a massive silver collar, the present of Her Majesty the Queen to him for loyalty to her Government. My sketch represents this interesting ceremony."

H.M.S. "LIVELY" ON THE HEN AND CHICKENS ROCK

THE Hen and Chickens Rock, on which, as we described last week, H.M.S. *Lively* was landed high and dry on the 11th inst., is off the promontory of Eye, near Stornoway, and is small but dangerous, deep water being on either side of it. Our sketch is taken from the bridge of H.M.S. *Jackal*, which was immediately despatched to the rescue, and shows the position of the unlucky vessel. Government tugs were quickly summoned to her aid; but, as was feared, the vessel soon became an utter wreck, and it was decided to abandon all further attempts to get her off. Accordingly on Saturday the gunboat *Seahorse*, after assisting to save as much as possible from her, left the scene of the disaster, and the remains of the vessel will probably be sold as wreckage.

LANDING A HUNDRED-TON GUN AT GIBRALTAR

TWO 100-ton guns have recently been added to the defences of Gibraltar, and our engraving represents the landing of the second of these monsters from the hold of the *Stanley*, in which it had been brought from England. Great iron shears, especially designed by Captain English, R.E., had for some time been in position on the New Mole Wharf, awaiting the arrival of the guns. These shears are remarkable for the strains being all self-contained, obviating the necessity of employing a back guy. They are provided further with several ingenious appliances for "stopping" the hoisting chains, and with an automatic checking arrangement to prevent the possibility of the capstan "taking charge" should the men working it be overpowered by any mischance. This capstan, the sole motive power, is manned by sixty men, who are able to work it with the greatest ease. The peculiarity and difficulty of designing these shears and attached mechanism is caused by the necessity of having the whole apparatus moveable, and adaptable to any ordinary site, these same shears having already done duty at Malta and Dover, and being available for wherever they may be required. In comparison with these, therefore, a permanent crane for the monster ordnance of the present day, such as the Italians have at Spezzia, is a simple business. The whole of the work was performed by the sixty men at the capstan bars, who had easy control over the huge mass, the mechanism working smoothly. The operation was superintended by Captain Daniell, Royal Artillery. By an iron apparatus, also specially designed by Captain English, the two guns were to be hoisted to the tereplein of the New Mole battery for removal to the Rosia and Alameda emplacements, the former of which has the carriage and platform already in position.

MAJUNGA, MADAGASCAR, LATELY BOMBARDED BY THE FRENCH

IN our issue last week we gave a plan of Majunga in connection with its bombardment and occupation by the French on the 16th ult. To-day we give a sketch further illustrating this important trading post on the East Coast of Madagascar, the appellation of which literally signifies "town of flowers."

It is situated at the entrance to what is commonly called Bembatooka Bay, from a corruption of two native words signifying "the one palm tree." Properly it should be designated the Bay of Majunga.

The traders' town, built along the sea shore, consists for the most part of such houses as are seen in our sketch. These are constructed of bamboo, and thatched with the leaves of the graceful "Travellers Tree," so called for the luxuriant shade it affords. Many of the houses, however, are more substantial, being built of stone. The population, exclusive of the garrison, is over three thousand, and comprises many British-Indian subjects who have for years been engaged in trade at Majunga.

Behind the traders' town on higher ground is the stockade occupied by the Governor and the garrison, and behind it are bush and mangrove swamps, which in the tropical climate make the place very unhealthy even to the natives.

Beyond these swamps is the band of dense forest which encircles the island, varying in width from ten to forty miles.

The Betsibooka River, which falls into the Bay of Majunga, is navigable for some distance for boats of shallow draught, and its valley, with that of its tributary, the Ikoupa, affords a route from the East Coast to the capital.

Before attacking Majunga, Admiral Pierre destroyed a number of defenceless coast villages between there and Nossi-Bé, and the week we learn (as related elsewhere) that he has destroyed several towns on the East Coast, and seized the Custom House at Tamatave. Among the towns destroyed is Tenoarivo, called by the French Teneriffe, situated sixty miles north of Tamatave, and built on an elevation a hundred feet above the sea. Seven-eighths of the trade

of this town of 3,000 inhabitants is in the hands of British traders, whose property there amounts to sixty or seventy thousand pounds.

THE BRIGHT JUBILEE

THE first half of the Bright Week at Birmingham was taken up by the imposing popular demonstrations of which we furnished some account in our last issue. The second half has been given to speeches addressed to audiences fewer and more select. On Thursday was the banquet of Radical notables in the Town Hall, at which Lord Granville, a stranger till that day to Birmingham, proposed "Our Guest" in one of his siliest speeches. Mr. Bright's reply, though mainly retrospective, dealt also with some burning questions of the hour, condemning strongly "the blatant Anglo-Indian Opposition to the enlightened policy of Lord Ripon, and rising quite to the old height of passion as the speaker denounced in ringing accents at the close the men who 'claiming to be Constitutional and Conservative' allied themselves with 'the Irish Rebel Party'" to "insult night after night the majority of the British people." On Friday Mr. Bright was the guest of the Mayor at a breakfast in the Council House, and spoke again (more humorously this time than angrily) of the "Suez Canal" and the "Channel Tunnel," and "the excited military men," who seem to assume that the French are "a nation of brigands," and the English "of imbeciles;" and after breakfast came the last of the public proceedings of the week, the unveiling of the statue of the late J. Skirrow Wright—a ceremony unfortunately marred by the steady down-pour, which caused a forest of umbrellas to appear in place of the animated faces of the earlier meetings. On Saturday there was a private breakfast at the Junior Liberal Club, when Mr. Bright is said to have spoken very interestingly on the condition of England fifty years ago, when he first thought of taking an active part in politics; and at noon the guest of the week took train for Stratford, a little tired, but much more delighted at his reception. Our illustration represents the procession of Monday week passing down New Street on its way to Aston.

AN ORDERLY'S RIDE IN SOUTH AFRICA

"My sketches," writes the artist, "represent a few incidents of an Orderly's journey from Fort Gordon, Basutoland, down to King Williamstown, Cape Colony. The Magistracy of Maseru is garrisoned by about 200 Cape Mounted Riflemen and a few of the Cape Field Artillerymen, who occupy Fort Gordon. It is a lonely spot, and is situated about 350 miles from King Williamstown, to reach which place one has to cross the Caledon River twice, to traverse the Orange Free State, then over the Orange River by the Aliwal Bridge, into the colony, passing through the towns of Aliwal and Queenstown, and then on to King Williamstown."

"I may as well say a few words about the Cape Field Artillery. The corps was originally the Artillery troop, Frontier Arm and Mounted Police, then changed to Artillery troop, Cape Mounted Riflemen, and finally changed into Cape Field Artillery, being separated from the Cape Mounted Riflemen. The men are mostly enlisted in London and sent out here; their term of service is for five years. The life is not a very easy one, and a man must have a good constitution to stand it, for perhaps he may be sent to some station where provisions are hard to get and the place unhealthy, and he will very likely spend most of his five years under canvas, sometimes living in a patrol tent, and very often sleeping without any covering at all, except a blanket. The country is by no means picturesque; one may travel for miles and miles without seeing a tree or human being. The climate is very healthy, and there is very little sickness amongst the troops, with the exception of those at Maseru, where fever was very bad at the beginning of the year."

"THIRLBY HALL"

A NEW STORY, by W. E. Norris, illustrated by William Small, is continued on page 633.

"A CORNISH FISHER LAD"

READERS of Canon Kingsley must be familiar with this bold, frank type of fisher lad so highly eulogised by the Apostle of "muscular Christianity" who loved Cornwall and the Cornish with characteristic fervour. Indeed, for centuries Cornishmen have been favourites with all who have visited or resided in our southernmost county, and Warner, in his "Tour in Cornwall," writes in 1808:—"Its men are sturdy, bold, honest, and sagacious; its women lovely and modest, courteous, and unaffected." The Cornishman proper is, as a rule, either a fisherman or a miner. Indeed, his standing toast is "Fish, Tin, and Copper," and Mr. Walter H. Trevellick tells us that he is exceedingly versatile in his talents, being able with equal ease to build his own house, make his own shoes, mine the untold wealth of metal beneath his feet, catch huge shoals of pilchard in the season, and in addition to all this keep a shop in the village. Wherever the Cornishman emigrates he is generally to the fore in all matters of enterprise and danger, while his stubborn bravery in the Civil War, when he is said twice to have rescued the loyalist cause, is a matter of English history. The chief fishing season in Cornwall is from July or August to November, when shoals of pilchard make their appearance, and after being "bunked" and "pressed," are exported in large quantities. A good pilchard season means prosperity and comfort for the winter; and thanksgivings for it are offered up in the churches, while a bad one brings starvation and misery to many a household. Thus, remarks a recent writer, the pilchard is to the Cornishman what the camel is to the Arab, or the reindeer to the Laplander. Pilchard fishing apart, however, the Cornish fishermen are at work all the year round, and are known as the "hadiest and most adventurous" toilers of the sea on our coasts.

"AN EXCHANGE OF COMPLIMENTS"

IN this picture, which is in *The Graphic* Exhibition of Animal Paintings, Mr. Chialiva has given us a scene of veritable rural life. An honest peasant bestriding one of his two plough horses is manifestly exchanging pretty compliments with an engaging goose-maiden of his acquaintance. Her charges, however, do not appear to be by any means so pleasantly disposed, and are scolding with much hissing, cackling, and flapping of wings, the good-natured sheep-dog, who is regarding them with a good-natured look of contempt, and probably thinking how glad they are to hear his bark when robber Reynard pays a nocturnal visit to their sleeping quarters, that if only out of gratitude, they might be a little more civil—like their mistress. Perhaps, however, if the truth be known, his private opinion is that the maiden in question is no less a goose for so confidently listening to the flowery speeches of his master.

THE SECEDERS FROM THE COBDEN CLUB, according to the *Daily News*, amount to only six, the most important being Mr. Goschen and Lord Amthill. Certain Socialistic tendencies in the club, evidenced among other things by the admission of M. Clemenceau, are said to be the reasons of the secession. The President, Mr. Potter, protests against such insinuations, and declares the Club "has never in any way supported Socialistic views at home or abroad." The *Standard*, on the other hand, maintains that the secession of Whig members is more considerable, and has been largely motivated by the fact that Mr. Chamberlain takes the chair at the approaching yearly dinner.





THE TRIAL OF THE FENIAN PRISONERS at the Central Criminal Court ended on Thursday week in the conviction of Dr. Gallagher, Whitehead, Wilson, and Curtin, and the acquittal of Bernard Gallagher and Ansburch, with regard to the latter of whom Mr. Justice Grove entertained strong doubts whether there was any legal evidence to go before a jury. The four were sentenced to penal servitude for life. The charges of misdemeanour against Ansburch and B. Gallagher were withdrawn. The verdict was received with loud applause from every part of the Court.

THE VACANCY caused in the representation of North Leicestershire by the death of General Burnaby was filled on Monday by the unopposed return of another Conservative, the Hon. Montagu Curzon, of Beaumanor Park.—Mr. Piercy, of Marchviell Hall, Denbighshire, and Mr. Sawbridge, of London, have both withdrawn from the contest this week in Peterborough; the former in deference to the Liberal Committee, who preferred the claims of Mr. Sydney Buxton, the latter lest persistence in the struggle should end in the return of a Conservative. The electors, therefore, will have to choose on Friday between the Liberal Mr. Buxton, and the Conservative candidate Major Ferguson.—For Monaghan Mr. Healy, who has accepted the Chiltern Hundreds, will rally round him all the Nationalist strength of a county which, though nominally in Ulster, is still only half northern in its heart. At a meeting at Castleblaney on Tuesday, presided over by Canon Hoey, his candidature was almost unanimously adopted. Should he succeed he will probably be succeeded at Wexford by Mr. W. Redmond, the brother of the member for New Ross. Mr. Pringle will be the candidate of the old Ulster Liberals, and Mr. J. Monroe, Q.C., of the Conservatives.—Lord R. Churchill, in a letter to Colonel Sowler, has definitely declined the proposal of the Manchester Conservative Association that he should contest that city at the next election.

THE POST OF GOVERNOR OF QUEENSLAND, vacant by the death of Sir A. Kennedy, has been bestowed upon Sir Antony Musgrave, who will leave London in a few weeks for Brisbane. Mr. Spencer St. John, the new Envoy to Mexico, sailed for Vera Cruz on Monday last.

IN IRELAND the chief event of the last few days has been Earl Spencer's successful tour in the North to inspect the militia regiments in training. Cavan, Derry, Antrim, and Belfast were the chief places visited, the reception everywhere being most cordial, and the addresses from the municipal bodies thoroughly loyal and deprecatory of "any measure which would tend to sever the connection now existing between Great Britain and Ireland." At Belfast His Excellency spent an evening in the theatre, when the National Anthem was cheered vociferously.—Mr. James Carey has written from Kilmaham Gaol on Government paper to the Town Clerk of Dublin, requesting notice of the next meeting of the Municipal Council, and regretting much the causes which have led to "my unavoidable absence from my corporate duties." The missive was referred to a Committee of the whole House, and in the meanwhile writs for arrears of rates to the amount in the elder brother's case of 95*l.* 10*s.*, and in the other of 42*l.* 2*s.* 2*d.*, have been served on the Town Councillor and his brother Peter. Mr. Carey still declares that he will not emigrate even though Government turn him out of the gaol without protection.—The inquiry into the King's County murder league at Parson's Town, where Constable Brown was assassinated last autumn, has ended in the committal of the eight prisoners for trial. The crowd cheered the captives as they were removed, and the latter bowed their acknowledgments.—Mrs. P. J. Sheridan has sold her interest in the hotel at Tobercurry, and sailed to join her husband in New York.

ONE OF THE STRANGEST MEETINGS ever held was that of the Mantua and Montferrat Fund in Exeter Lower Hall last Saturday, with the Prince of Mantua and Montferrat in the chair. The fund is said to amount to 750,000*l.*, the produce of 500*l.* bequeathed 170 years ago by a former Prince, and left to accumulate at compound interest; and the object of the present trustees is to found therewith a University and a Museum. Letters were read from Cardinal Manning, Mr. Ruskin, and others, acknowledging the receipt of medals of honour, and were followed by the reading of letters of acknowledgment of similar gifts from Raphael, Michael Angelo, Shakespeare, Dante, and Columbus. A sceptical visitor, desirous of seeing the originals, was told that "they were pasted in an inconveniently heavy book." The claims of Wales to furnish a site for the University were eagerly pressed by sundry Welshmen, though one of them admitted that the whole thing was so stupendous people naturally had a kind of unbelief in it. In a circular handed round the hall it was announced that "the trustees" would "treat impertinent curiosity and libellous letters with the contempt which they deserve," and that the districts whence they emanated would be expressly excluded from the free scholarships which the new University would throw open to the studious.

A CONFERENCE in connection with the International Fisheries Exhibition was opened last Monday by the Prince of Wales in the Conservatory of the Horticultural Gardens. Professor Huxley delivered the inaugural lecture on the inexhaustibility of our fishing-grounds, arriving finally at the conclusion that though salmon rivers and oyster-beds might be exhausted, the supplies of cod, herring, &c., were practically illimitable. In the evening the Executive Committee, Commissioners, and Jurors were entertained at a *conversazione* by the Fishmongers' Company. Next day the Prince, in the absence of the Duke of Edinburgh, read an able paper by the latter on the Sea Fisheries and Fishing Population of the United Kingdom, in which the special dangers of the North Sea Fisheries—notably from the practice of "ferrying" fish from the trawlers to the collecting vessel in small, overloaded boats—were most lucidly explained. The Conference will be continued all next week, and with it and the arrival of the international jurors, the "more scientific and important part" of the Exhibition may now be said to have begun.

A NUMEROUSLY-ATTENDED MEETING in support of the Shop Hours' Labour League was held last Sunday in the Victoria Theatre, under the presidency of Lord Brabazon. The Archbishop of Canterbury wrote to declare his willingness to become a patron of the League provided it did not use its organisation for secular or political objects. According to the chairman, there are in London 300,000 shop assistants, of whom two-thirds are under twenty years of age. Moral persuasion, he added, has been found ineffective, and the only course left is to appeal to Parliament to make early closing compulsory.

THE SUMS SUBSCRIBED in aid of the proposed New College for North Wales now amount to 30,000*l.* The competing towns are to send in their claims to the arbitrators by July and the decision will be given in October. The office of Principal of the South Wales University has been conferred on Mr. J. V. Jones, Fellow and First Classman of London University.

CHANNEL PASSAGES.—The new steamers *Normandy* and *Brittany*, which are now running between Newhaven and Dieppe in connection with the London and Paris Day Tidal Service, are effecting some quick passages. In many instances the run from port to port has been accomplished in 3½ to 3¾ hours.

MOST CONSPICUOUS AMONG THE DEATHS for the week is that of Dr. Colenso, first Bishop of Natal, in his seventieth year. He graduated at Cambridge as Second Wrangler and Smith's Prizeman in 1836, and was subsequently Assistant Master at Harrow, and author of several well-known mathematical text-books. He was appointed Bishop of Natal November 30th, 1853, and published in 1862 the first part of those critical papers on the Old Testament, which caused him to be condemned by both Houses of Convocation as heretical, and formally deposed from his See by his Metropolitan—a sentence declared "null and void" by the Privy Council, though it still needed an elaborate judgment of the Master of the Rolls before the Council of the Colonial Bishops Fund would pay him his arrears of income. His subsequent career and ardent advocacy of the rights of the natives are matters of general notoriety.—Among lesser names are those of the Rev. W. J. Irons, Prebendary of St. Paul's and Rector of St. Mary Woolnoth, Bampton Lecturer in 1870, and author of a number of theological works; and of H. S. Leigh, dramatist and writer of clever *vers de société*, who died on the 16th at the early age of 46. Mr. Leigh, who was about to leave for the seaside to complete the poetical address he had undertaken to supply for the forthcoming entertainment of the Savage Club, had called on Wednesday to sign his name in the attendance-book with the additional letters "P.P.C." On Saturday morning he was dead.



THE week opened briskly in the House of Commons with the prime attraction of a motion on breach of privilege. Motions on breach of privilege have a little palled on the taste of members within the range of the last two Parliaments. With the great incursion of Irish Home Rulers in the Parliament of 1874 there was a corresponding influx of these motions. Nothing could exceed the anxiety of the Home Rulers to preserve the privilege of the House when attacked in their own person, unless it were the recklessness with which they attacked it in the persons of others. They were then, as now, accustomed to heap abuse upon the heads of English politicians, whilst they indignantly protested against reprisals. A case in point is that alluded to as a precedent by Sir Stafford Northcote on Monday night, in which Sir John Astley, with a fine frankness, had too graphically described the Irish members. He was straightway arraigned on a question of privilege, and an important debate arose, the precursor of many others of the same kind.

This melancholy marking of motions of breach of privilege as their own by the Irish members has had the natural effect of discouraging the practice in other quarters. When, therefore, it was known that the Leader of the Opposition had determined to challenge as a breach of privilege certain words spoken by Mr. Bright at Birmingham, considerable interest was naturally displayed, and the House was crowded from floor to ceiling. The precise indictment against Mr. Bright was that he did, addressing his constituents at Birmingham, use certain words disrespectful to Her Majesty's Opposition, to wit, that they were in alliance with Irish rebels to obstruct the course of public business. Sir Stafford Northcote performed his part in the little comedy with characteristic gravity. He indulged in no personalities, and offered no reprisals. He was content to set forth his complaint, and to declare that the charges involved were "baseless, and altogether without foundation."

There was much interest but scarcely any marvel as to what Mr. Bright would do. The picture of him apologising to that Conservative party which he has for forty years incessantly beat about the head was a seductive one, but scarcely likely to be realised. Nor was it. Mr. Bright was explanatory, if not apologetic, to the extent that he protested he had not meant by "alliance" what no one supposed was conveyed, but had used the word in its ordinary and familiar acceptance as implying a tacit understanding. He calmly argued at some length to convince the already exasperated Conservatives that his adoption of the word in this sense was strictly accurate. He took the same line with even greater emphasis as to the use of the word "rebel" as applied to Irish members. This was much more easily capable of justification. People intimate with the course of events in the House of Commons may have their own opinion as to the degree of common action there is from time to time between the Parnellites and the Conservative Opposition with the object, as Mr. Bright put it, of worrying the Ministry and destroying the Government. But as to whether the Land League are loyal subjects of the Crown, there is testimony from their own mouth and from their own action. Mr. Bright quoted some declarations made on the floor of the House and elsewhere, and cited the undisguised co-operation of Mr. Parnell and other members of his party with associations gathered in the United States for measures avowedly hostile to the British Crown. If there had been any vestige of doubt, Mr. Biggar, Mr. O'Brien, and others, hastened to remove it, noisily cheering the choice sentiments quoted by Mr. Bright.

On the whole, the success of the enterprise was not such as to recommend it for adoption to successive Leaders of the Opposition. Mr. Bright, a practised orator, accustomed to influence public opinion, had gratuitously provided for him a magnificent opportunity of making out his case, and a considerable majority of the House endorsed by their vote his speech at Birmingham, which otherwise would have remained upon his own authority, and the particular passage objected to might even have escaped notice amid the mass of his remarks, the delivery of which extended over a week.

This episode, though exciting, was not peculiarly adapted for introducing a week of substantial hard work. It drew together an immense concourse of members, who, having voted, went their way, and left a small section of the House to grind at the Corrupt Practices Bill. The Committee had on Monday reached the Second Clause, which defines corrupt practices, and is, of course, of crucial importance. The early part of the evening Mr. Charles Lewis had to himself, with the occasional assistance of Mr. Warton and Mr. Cavendish Bentinck. The bearing of the leaders and of the great body of the Conservative party towards their redoubtable champion who sits for Derry is a much better refutation of the charge of obstruction than anything said in the debate on Mr. Bright's speech at Birmingham. Even Lord Randolph Churchill would have nothing to do with Mr. Charles Lewis, who pursues his lonely way uncheered by any but the two members just named. On Tuesday he was responsible for a rare and striking phenomenon. By this time the Committee had reached Clause 3, which deals with the punishment to be awarded to a candidate found guilty of corrupt practices. According to the Bill, as introduced, it was proposed that a candidate so convicted should for ten years be incapable of sitting for any constituency. In deference to opinion expressed in various parts of the House, the Attorney-General had consented to reduce this term, making it seven years. He had also made some concessions which so far met the views of the Committee that there was a general desire to pass the clause forthwith. But Mr. Lewis held out. If a division did nothing else it would waste twenty minutes, and he insisted upon his right to divide. The House accordingly divided, and there was seen the perhaps unprecedented spectacle of Sir Stafford Northcote, Lord R. Churchill, and Mr. Parnell all walking into the lobby to vote with the Government on a clause of a Government Bill opposed from the Conservative

Benches. But though Mr. Lewis is thus isolated, his powers of obstruction are considerable, and the Bill makes exceedingly slow progress, although all the available time of the Government is given up to it.

On Tuesday night there was a debate, unpromising at the commencement, but interesting at the close, on the question of the Vaccination Laws. Mr. Peter Taylor had secured the first place for his motion denouncing them. There was a strong inclination at the outset to meet this in a peremptory and effective manner by a count-out. As far as the supporters of the motion were concerned this would have been a matter easy of accomplishment, for, as the division showed, they were, all told, less than half a quorum. But the Sunday Closing people had a Bill on the orders, and having once missed an opportunity of making progress through its unexpectedly coming on, they never miss an opening now, and always make a House, however remote their chances may be. On the whole, this was a matter on which the House and the public have reason to congratulate themselves, the debate finding an opportunity for Sir Lyon Playfair to deliver a speech in which, not dismissing the resolution as an idle craze, but taking it in hand, and dealing seriously with it, he smashed, pulverised, and utterly destroyed it. When the division was called only sixteen were found to vote with Mr. Peter Taylor, 286, composed of members of all shades of political opinion, voting against it.

The House of Lords has justified its high reputation as a business assembly by its dealing with the Deceased Wife's Sister Bill. Instead of waging fresh warfare on the stage of going into Committee, as was expected, their lordships contented themselves with the stipulation that, whilst the children of marriages with a deceased wife's sister should be legitimatised, the marriages themselves, prior to the passing of the measure, should not be recognised by law. And on this understanding they passed the Bill through Committee at a single sitting.



LICENSED VICTUALLERS' SCHOOL.—The Seventy-Seventh Anniversary Festival takes place at the Crystal Palace next Tuesday.

THE NORDENSKIÖLD ARCTIC EXPEDITION has been heard of from Iceland, whence the *Sofia* was to start for Greenland on the 10th inst. The state of the ice is reported as fairly favourable.

BALLOON SEA-TRIPS are a perfect mania with the French just now. Undeterred by the dangerous Channel experiences of M. l'Hoste, an adventurous aeronaut tried on Saturday to cross the Mediterranean. He started from Marseilles, but in an hour's time was picked up at sea unsuccessful. Nevertheless he means to make another attempt.

A PANORAMIC HISTORY OF THE CENTURY will be one of the sights of Paris before long. Two well-known French artists, MM. Carrier-Belleuse and Henri Gervex, are going to execute a huge panorama representing the chief events and the celebrated people of the present century in chronological order. The work will cost 20,000*l.*, and must be finished in two years.

AN INTERESTING COLLECTION OF BRITISH AUTOGRAPHS is to be housed in some public institution in Boston, U.S. The 500 letters from the members of the Longfellow Memorial Committee have been presented to the American Committee to be permanently exhibited in some place where the Americans may be able to judge of the esteem felt for the poet by their countrymen of the Old World.

ARABI AND HIS FELLOW EXILES IN CEYLON are considerably astonished at the amount of rain which falls in the island; and Arabi, who is studying English with great zeal, describes his new home as a place of "much rain, much sun, much trees." His companion, Toulba, does not equally appreciate the moist climate, as he suffers from chest-disease; and declares that, if the present state of affairs continues, "he will not be long for this world."

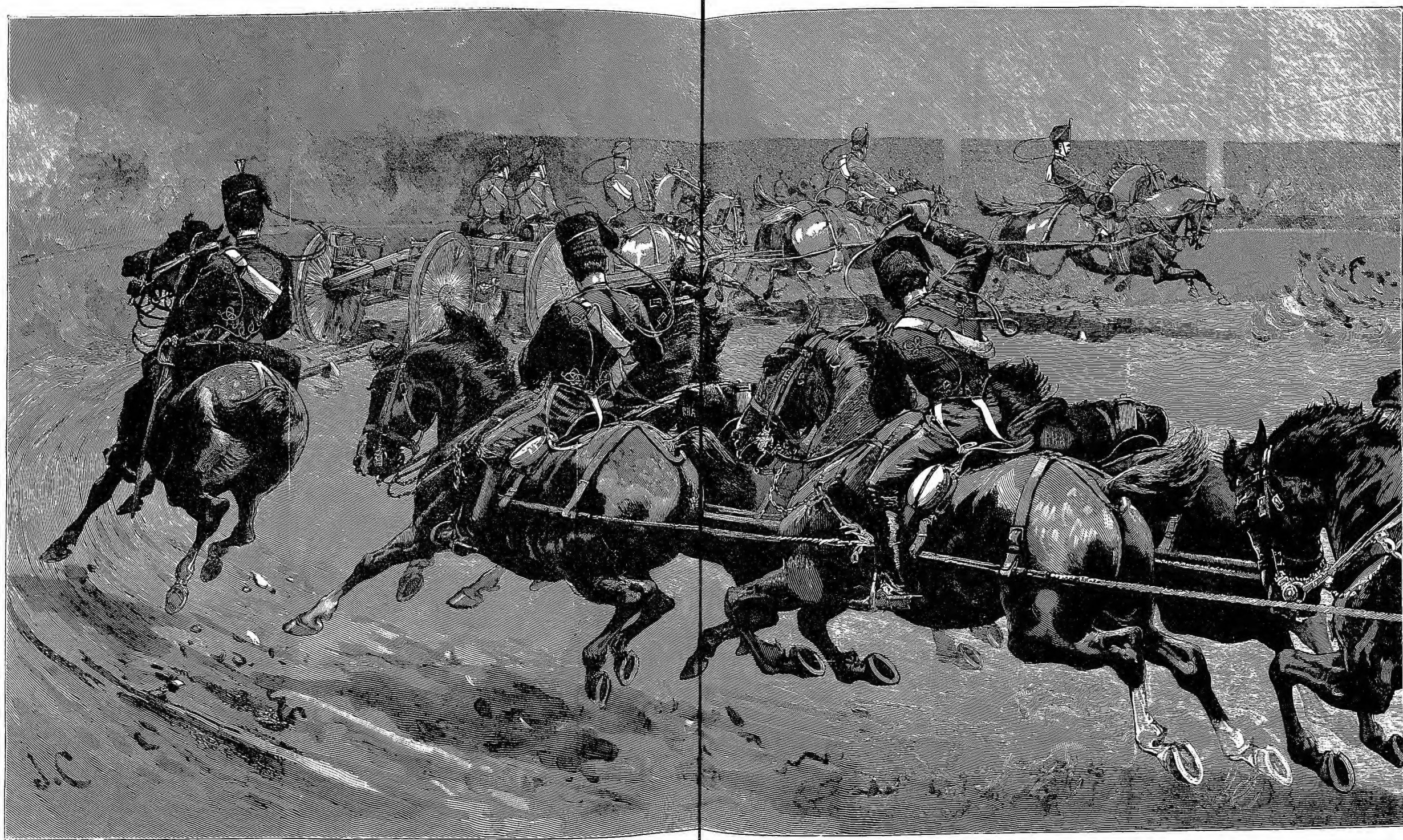
THE LORD MAYOR has again written to direct attention to the Loan Exhibition of Irish Lace about to be opened next Monday by the Duke and Duchess of Connaught. It is not, he points out, a commercial speculation, for all profits will go to the encouragement of the industry. "The preparations for it have already kept in constant employment the lace-workers of Ireland for the last three months, and many orders for future execution have been also given."

AN INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION OF THE GRAPHIC ARTS will shortly be held in the Künstlerhaus at Vienna, with the view of illustrating the progress of the Arts since 1850. The exhibits will comprise engravings on steel, wood, or copper, etchings, lithographs, chromo-lithographs, and any process of reproduction—oil paintings excepted. Germany, France, Italy, and America will be well represented, and it is hoped that England will not be behindhand in illustrating the condition of the Graphic Arts in this country. English artists and engravers who wish to contribute, or to join the Branch Committee of the Viennese Society of Graphic Arts, now being formed in London, should apply to Dr. Pick, 28, Queen's Road, St. John's Wood, N.W.

THE NATIONAL GALLERY has acquired a beautiful picture by Andrea Mantegna, sold last week at the dispersion of the Sunderland collection. Mr. Burton had a hard fight for the treasure, particularly with the representative of a private foreign collector, but was finally successful with an offer of 2,362*l.* 10*s.*, a price which is not thought exorbitant considering the value of the work, although the same master's two panels of Summer and Autumn were bought at the Hamilton sale last summer for 1,785*l.* The present work represents Samson and Delilah, and is painted on canvas in tempera and greenish grisaille, with a little red in the background. Talking of the State collections, the Rembrandt landscape just bought by the Irish National Gallery is a very valuable acquisition, dating from 1647, the period of some of the painter's best work. It is a night scene, showing a wooded hill, with a group of travellers seated at the base, while a river reflecting the scene flows close by, and the moonlight contrasts with the glow of the fire. The picture is on panel, and only measures 1 ft. 1¼ in. by 1 ft. 6½ in.

LONDON MORTALITY still further declined last week, and 1,279 deaths were registered against 1,400 during the previous seven days, a decrease of 121, being 126 below the average, and at the rate of 16·9 per 1,000. There were 3 deaths from small-pox, 59 from measles (a fall of 17), 27 from scarlet fever (a decrease of 4), 15 from diphtheria (a decline of 7), 22 from whooping-cough (a fall of 1), 1 from typhus, 11 from enteric fever (an increase of 1), 25 from diarrhoea and dysentery (a decline of 2), and 2 from cholera. Deaths referred to diseases of the respiratory organs numbered 203 (a decrease of 23, and 32 below the average). Different forms of violence caused 49 deaths; 45 were the result of negligence or accident, among which were 23 from fractures or contusions, 2 from burns and scalds, 11 from drowning, and 6 of infants under one year from suffocation. Three cases of suicide were registered. The death of a laundress from bronchitis was registered in the Marylebone Workhouse Infirmary at Notting Hill, whose age was stated to be 101. There were 2,477 births registered against 2,608 during the previous week, being 70 below the average. The mean temperature of the air was 55·1 deg., and 0·9 deg. below the average.





THE MILITARY TOURNAMENT AT THE AGRICULTURAL HALL IN AID OF THE CAMBRIDGE FUND FOR OLD AND DISABLED SOLDIERS —  
GALLOPING COMPETITION BY THE ROYAL HORSE ARTILLERY





THE colonial affairs of FRANCE provide the chief interest of the week, for while her neighbours are beginning to enjoy the usual summer lull in politics France is deep in diplomatic negotiations respecting Tonkin, and has advanced from discussion to further action in Madagascar. By seizing Tamatave, the chief Malagasy port, Admiral Pierre has cut off communication between the capital, Antananarivo, and the outside world, has stopped all supplies to the interior of the island, and paralysed trade. The Admiral had previously despatched an ultimatum to Queen Ramavalala, threatening to occupy Tamatave and other coast stations unless she undertook to recognise the 1841 Convention affirming the French protectorate over the north-western coast, to modify the land laws in favour of French settlers, and to pay an indemnity of 60,000*l*. These terms being refused, Tamatave was bombarded and occupied without the loss of a single Frenchman. The victory, however, was not very glorious, considering that the only defence consisted of an old mud fort at the mouth of the harbour, defended by a few antiquated muzzle-loaders, while most of the garrison had been withdrawn to the capital, leaving some 200 soldiers to preserve order, as the Queen had forbidden resistance. A state of siege was at once proclaimed to keep the mixed population quiet, as in all probability the lives and property of the European settlers would be in considerable danger from the excited natives.

The French have also destroyed three other small towns to the south, and thus, holding the northern coast line, can starve out the capital, which has little chance of communicating with other countries by the southern coast, where vessels seldom pass. However, according to the Secretary of the Malagasy Embassy, Antananarivo is sufficiently victualled to stand a siege of some months, while the garrison are well armed and disciplined. The same authority estimates that the French force would take five months to cross the 200 miles of dangerous interior in order to successfully reduce Antananarivo. But at present the French state that they have no intention of going further, as they consider the Hovas cannot fail to offer their submission. Meanwhile the Malagasy Envoys have gone to Paris, where M. Jules Ferry is in charge of the Foreign Office, M. Challemeil Lacour being at Vichy for his health.

As regards the Tonkin Question, China maintains a conciliatory spirit. Not only is the Marquis Tseng again in Paris to resume negotiations, but the unprecedented circumstance that the Chinese Grand Secretary, Li Hung Chang, should have come to Shanghai on purpose to confer with the representative of a foreign Power, and his leaning towards foreigners are looked upon as good omens for the French demands. M. Tricou appears to have used very plain language to the Chinese Secretary, declaring that any Chinese soldiers assisting the Annamites would be treated as banditti, and putting the blunt ultimatum, that China must withdraw her claim to suzerainty over Annam. So far the Chinese have replied with true Oriental adroitness and courtesy, the Marquis Tseng, in an interview with the representative of the *New York Herald*, steadily asserting China's amicable intentions, while, at the same time, he points out the justice of her pretensions, and suggests that she knows how to play a successful waiting game. The declaration of war must come from France, while the Chinese, instead of directly going to war, might yet assist the Annamites as Russia helped Serbia. China still firmly refuses to acknowledge the Treaty of 1874 between France and Annam. The Tonkin Expedition should reach its destination in ten days' time, when the total force will amount to 3,500 French troops and 1,000 auxiliaries, besides the men of the squadron; but the Government are prepared to send out further reinforcements, if necessary, and are withdrawing troops from Tunis in readiness. Not that this is altogether satisfactory, as the Regency is somewhat disturbed by a fanatic Marabout, who takes the opportunity of Ramadan to preach a holy war. At present the Government is left very much to itself, for the Press is singularly mild on the subject, and confine itself to grumbling at the English criticisms of French proceedings. England, however, declares M. Leroy-Beaulieu in the *Débats*, invariably cries out when France once takes possession of any new place, and soon calms down when the deed is done.

Home news proper is scanty, the most important item being the proposal to introduce personal Ministerial responsibility, now being considered by a Commission. PARIS has been feting Garibaldi's son-in-law, General Canzio, to commemorate the first anniversary of the great patriot's death. There was a grand popular meeting, with much speechifying of a ferceanti-clerical turn. Another exciting event is the trial of the notorious Louise Michel and eight other Socialists, for complicity in the bread riots of March last. Louise, who is accused of giving the signal for the pillage, refuses to be represented by counsel, and intends to defend herself.—While theatrical circles are dull, the Art-world is still active, and the Salon closed on Wednesday, while the prizes were to be distributed yesterday (Friday) by M. Ferry, who has also been presiding at a grand festival at Versailles combining the Hoche anniversary and the opening of the Jeu de Paume Court as a Museum of the Revolution, to commemorate the sitting of the Assembly in 1789.—Two fresh exhibitions have been opened in Paris—a native Japanese Salon, and a collection of Rousseau relics.

The Ecclesiastical Relief Bill in GERMANY was to be again brought before the Prussian Diet yesterday (Friday), and there are great hopes that it will be accepted. The Select Committee to which it was referred made very slight alterations, but rejected Clause IV., which entitled the State to object to nominees on educational, civil, or political grounds, the Government at last yielding to their views. Conservatives and members of the Centre composed the majority in favour of the measure, the National Liberals, disorganised by the retirement of their chief, Herr Bennigsen, being unable to make way against the Clerical and Conservative coalition. Thus, after ten years' struggle, there seems a fair prospect of a good understanding between Church and State. The Bill once passed, the Diet will adjourn next week, and Prince Bismarck will go off to rest at Kissingen. The Emperor has already gone to Ems, stopping on his way at Wiesbaden to see the King of Denmark. As the Prussian and Danish Royal Families have had no intercourse since the Sleswig-Holstein war, this meeting has again revived the well-worn subject of the Duke of Cumberland's claims to the Hanoverian throne, which, it is hoped, the Danish King might induce his son-in-law to abandon. Further, there is some talk of connecting the two families by a marriage between the German Crown Prince's second daughter and Prince Waldemar of Denmark. The Luther commemorations begin on August 8th with a great festival at Erfurt.

The last echo of the Coronation in RUSSIA consists in M. De Giers' circular thanking foreign Powers for their sympathy and representation at the recent ceremonies. Czar and people are alike gratified, says the circular, and the Emperor regards these proofs of esteem as fresh pledges of concord, which fully agree with his own peaceful intentions. All the visitors except the Asiatic guests have gone home, and festivities are completely at an end.

In Eastern affairs, the Albanian rising in TURKEY is nearly subdued, after some hard fighting, and it is stated that the rebels promise submission on condition of a free pardon and general amnesty. Montenegro has kept studiously aloof throughout. In Constantinople Europeans are anxious to know whether the Porte intends to enforce the new License Tax on foreign traders which came into force last week, and has been greatly opposed. Armenian reforms are again being discussed, but nothing has been done save to harshly expel an Armenian colony which had settled peaceably near Beyrout. In EGYPT the rebel trials continue, and the next prominent prisoner, Said Bey Khandeel, is to be indicted on a different plea, charging him, not with organising the Alexandrian massacre, but with neglecting his duties as Prefect of Police.

Public attention in INDIA is still steadily fixed on the Native Magistrature Bill, for by this time all the reports must have been received from the local administrations, and the Government's next step is eagerly awaited. So far as known at present, the bulk of official opinion continues unfavourable, though a few public men, such as the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab, support the measure, while the Governor of Bombay and a few other officials in the Presidency recommend a compromise. It is said, however, that out of 100 officials consulted in Bengal only one approved the Bill. Temporarily there is less open virulence on the subject, though none the less deep feeling, and the better class of native organs are strenuously advising their countrymen to be more temperate. As one Punjab journal points out, the vernacular Press by their violence actually furnish the very strongest arguments against allowing natives increased power. For the most part the native effusions are wisely ignored, and Lord Ripon refuses to sanction any further Press prosecutions; but on their side a certain section of the natives carefully foster the sympathy for the imprisoned editor of the *Bengalee*, and promise that "martyr patriot" a grand popular welcome on his release. Another prominent Government measure, the Bengal Tenancy Bill, is meeting with much opposition from the native landholders, some of whom propose to memorialise Parliament against the measure. Amidst these controversies Calcutta is very busy with her coming Exhibition. Native exhibitors are to have a special building to themselves, where the chief features will be a display of every kind of warlike weapon, from early ages to modern times, an ethnological gallery of models representing the various Indian races, and a magnificent collection of jewellery lent by various Princes.—In Afghanistan the Ameer finds much trouble with the Shinwarris, who have aroused the country to insurrection from Jellalabad to the mouth of the Khyber Pass.

Floods are again out in the UNITED STATES, where heavy freshets on the Mississippi and Missouri have done much damage, and cost several lives. A convention is now assembled at St. Louis to discuss the best means of preventing such disasters by reconstructing the Mississippi levees.—Popular feeling decidedly approves the sentence on the British dynamite conspirators, considering, as the *Tribune* remarks, "that for the common interest of civilisation such crimes should not only be rendered odious, but be dealt with so sternly that society may be protected in future against their repetition." The Irish party in the States are very quiet just now, but have held a mass meeting in Chicago to protest against Papal interference in Irish affairs.

Much satisfaction is felt in SOUTH AFRICA at the Home Government's decision to resume the protectorate of Basutoland, only the extreme Dutch party objecting. Basutoland, however, will be expected to employ local self-government as far as possible, and to pay the cost—together with the Cape Colony—of keeping order, whilst the protectorate will only be granted on the assurance that the Basutos unanimously desire it. On the High Commissioner's arrival he will also consider the state of Bechuana Land, where one of the chiefs, Mankoroane, begs for British help against his free-booting countrymen. News from Zululand is by no means so satisfactory, as two German missionaries have been murdered during a raid of Cetewayo's people into Oham's land. Moreover, the British Resident with Cetewayo finds his post very unpleasant, and wants to resign.

Amongst MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS in ITALY the new Commercial Treaty with England has been signed and laid before Parliament. It ensures England the "most favoured nation" treatment for five years, and a renewal of the conditions at the end of that period if neither party objects. The Government are anxious to acquire for the nation the Farnesina Palace, with its splendid Raphael frescoes, whose owner has just died.—The new electoral law in AUSTRIA is now on its first trial, as the elections for the provincial Diets are being held. By enlarging the class of electors the law has considerably altered the balance of parties, giving a Slav majority to the loss of the German party, which has only been successful in Vienna and a few Germanic districts. This is greatly to the Ministry's advantage. Fresh anti-Jewish riots are feared at Nyregghaza in Hungary, owing to the trial of ten Jews accused of murdering a Christian girl at Tisza-Essler some time since. Thus, by the side of the Burgomaster's proclamation begging the people to remain quiet, anti-Semitic placards are posted calling for victory over the Jews.—The anarchist trials in SPAIN are proving very unsatisfactory, as nothing can be elicited respecting the famous Black Hand Society. Seven of the prisoners have been condemned to death and eight to seventeen years' imprisonment.—The contest between Crown and people in NORWAY is again becoming active as the prosecution of the Ministry by Parliament has at length begun, after repeated difficulties respecting the constitution of a competent Court. Ostensibly directed against the Crown Councillors the indictment is in reality aimed at the King himself, the prosecution having arisen through his use of the right of veto.—In HOLLAND there has been a most disastrous fire in the Amsterdam dockyard, one fine man-of-war being burned.—News comes from the PHILIPPINE ISLANDS of the massacre of the English colony who lately took possession of the north of Borneo, but the report has not yet been confirmed.



THE Queen's stay in the Highlands closes this week, and Her Majesty is expected at Windsor Castle to-day (Saturday), for a few weeks before going to Osborne in July. The Royal party made various short excursions round Balmoral before leaving, the Queen driving to the Glassalt Shiel one afternoon, and the Princesses Beatrice and Elizabeth and the Countess Feodore Gleichen taking the same drive shortly afterwards. On Sunday Her Majesty and the Princesses attended Divine Service at the Castle, where the Rev. A. Campbell officiated. Mr. Campbell joined the Royal party at dinner in the evening, while Miss Murray Macgregor has been the only other visitor. Wednesday was the Forty-sixth anniversary of the Queen's Accession. Her Majesty's reign has been exceeded in length only by those of three other British Sovereigns—Henry III., Edward III., and George III.

The Prince of Wales and Prince Albert-Victor spent Saturday on the Thames, witnessing the regatta of the Royal Thames Yacht Club, of which the Prince is commodore. They embarked at Gravesend on board Mr. Pearce's steam yacht, *Lady Torjida*,

which followed the competing vessels, and returned to town in time to accompany the Princess of Wales and the Duchess of Teck to the Opera in the evening. Next day the Prince and Princess, and their family attended Divine Service. On Monday the Prince presided at the opening of the Conferences connected with the Fisheries Exhibition, where, after receiving the British and Foreign Jurors, he listened to Professor Huxley's Inaugural Address. The Grand Duke of Mecklenburg-Strelitz and the Duc d'Aumale subsequently lunched with the Prince and Princess, who in the evening were present at the New Club at the private performance of M<sup>me</sup>. Judic and the French Company. The Prince on Tuesday again went to the Fisheries Conference, and read the Duke of Edinburgh's paper on the "Sea Fisheries and Fishing Population of the United Kingdom." In the afternoon the Princess, with her daughters and the Princess of Saxe-Meiningen, were present at Mr. Clifford Harrison's recital at the Prince's Hall, while the Prince went to the House of Lords. In the evening, the Prince and Princess with the Princess of Saxe-Meiningen went to Lord and Lady Alington's dinner and ball. On Wednesday the Prince left for Stockbridge to attend the races, and the Princess with her daughters and the Princess of Saxe-Meiningen, went to the Agricultural Hall to witness the Military Tournament in aid of the Cambridge Fund for Old and Disabled Soldiers. To-day (Saturday), the Prince and Princess go to Knighton, Buckhurst Hill, to witness the drill competition of the London Board Schools. Next week they visit the Royal Counties Agricultural Show at Winchester; and on July 7 the Prince will inaugurate the New Buildings of the City of London College, Moorfields.—Prince George of Wales has been staying a few days at Plymouth in his ship, the *Canada*, which has proved a highly satisfactory vessel during her preliminary cruise. The Prince visited the Commander-in-Chief and the Earl of Mount Edgcombe, and took a trip up the Tamar before the *Canada* sailed on Tuesday for Madeira on her way to Halifax, Nova Scotia. Prince George does duty as a midshipman in the forward part of the ship.—Prince Albert Victor has gone to Sandringham to study.

The Duke and Duchess of Edinburgh are expected at Coburg at the end of this week, and on Monday the Duke will be invested as a Knight of St. John. Before leaving Russia they took a trip in the yacht *Finland* to see the water-fall at Imatra.—The Duke of Connaught takes up his Indian command at Meerut in the autumn, and will be absent two years. Next spring he will become Commander-in-Chief at Bombay. The Duke and Duchess on Saturday went down to Oxford, where they distributed the prizes at the Military College, Cowley, and after witnessing various exercises by the students and inspecting the building, were entertained at luncheon. They also visited the Dean and Mrs. Liddell at Christ Church before returning to town. To-day (Saturday) the Duke, as President, distributes the prizes at St. Thomas's Hospital, and next Saturday will present the certificates to the successful students in the City district of the St. John's Ambulance Classes.—The Duke and Duchess of Albany on Saturday visited the National Orphan Home at Ham Common to give away Lady Peck's prizes. On Monday night the Duchess went to the French plays, and next evening the Duke presided at the Anniversary Dinner of the Printers' Corporation.—Princess Christian went to the Lyceum Theatre on Tuesday night.—Princess Louise has presented to the Ottawa Geological Museum a handsome collection of West Indian corals and sponges which she brought from Bermuda. The Princess and the Marquis have now gone on a salmon fishing excursion to the Cascapédie river.



THE REV. J. R. ALEX. CHINNERY-HALDANE, LL.B., has been elected to the vacant Bishopric of Argyll and the Isles. The new Prelate was born in 1841, graduated at Cambridge in 1864, and was ordained by the Bishop of Salisbury in 1866. He became the incumbent of St. Bride's, Lochaber, in 1876, and of St. John's, Ballachulish, in 1879, and was made Dean of Argyll by the late Bishop.

WE REGRET TO HEAR that the fine chapel of St. George at Windsor is reported to be in a very dangerous state, the heavy vaulting of the roof of the nave having for some time been gradually forcing the walls outward, through the insufficient support afforded by the flying buttresses, which join them at much too sharp an angle. The side aisles are also in danger from the same cause. An inspection has been made of the entire building by Mr. G. L. Pearson and another architect.

A PORTRAIT of the Archbishop of Dublin, by Sir Thomas Jones, subscribed for by a number of the clergy and laity of the united Dioceses of Dublin, Glendalough, and Kildare, was presented to his Grace last Saturday at the Palace in St. Stephen's Green. The address was read on behalf of the subscribers by the Lord Chancellor of Ireland, and an illuminated copy presented to the Archbishop.

AT A MEETING of the Burial Board of the parish of Rhoslanerch-rugog, Denbighshire, a severe letter of rebuke was read from the Home Secretary to the Vicar, the Rev. T. Jones, on the subject of the consecration of the new cemetery. The parishioners, mostly Dissenters, did not want any portion to be consecrated, and the Burial Board would only sanction the consecration of one-third. Notwithstanding this, the Vicar had taken the Bishop of the Diocese unawares, and induced him to consecrate one-half the ground, thus saddling the parish with fees and costs. Since then he has resigned the Chairmanship of the Board, and his place has been filled by a Nonconformist. In the letter Sir W. Harcourt upbraids the Vicar with having given the Government and the Bishop inaccurate information so as to produce an erroneous impression of the facts on which the Secretary of State was bound to act—"facts which the Vicar, as Chairman of the Board, was specially bound to set forth with scrupulous accuracy and fairness."

THE SALVATION ARMY is faring ill in Switzerland. The Federal Council, it is now almost certain, will uphold the right of the Geneva State Council to expel Miss Booth, though they may stigmatise the measure as unnecessarily harsh; and the Great Council of Neuchâtel have ratified by fifty-four votes to fourteen the Decree of the Council of State suppressing the meetings of the Army as being a religious corporation despotically ruled by a foreign chief. In the canton of Vaud the Salvationist assemblies have caused such rioting that the authorities have closed the building in which they were held.—The Bishop of Oxford, according to the *War Cry*, has denied that he had any intention of accusing the Army of immorality, and simply meant to express disapprobation of the gathering together of young people at late and exciting meetings.

THE DEDICATION FEAST of St. Alban's, Holborn, was celebrated on Tuesday by a special service—the preacher being the Rev. A. Mackonochie; and after service by a luncheon in the Holborn Town Hall, where the late Incumbent was presented by the Chairman, Lord Edward Churchill, with an illuminated address expressive of the sorrow of his parishioners at the termination of his twenty years' ministry in their church. The address, it was added, would be accompanied by a more substantial token of regard. In reply



Mr. Mackonochie announced his intention of continuing to uphold the principles for which he had contended at all hazards.

A TWO DAYS' BAZAAR in aid of the Lahore Cathedral Fund was opened last week by Sir R. Temple, in the Marlborough Rooms, Regent Street. The Bishop of Lahore writes that to secure a Government grant of 5,000l. the sum of 8,000l. must be collected within a limited time. The present Pro-Cathedral of Lahore is a Mahomedan tomb converted into a church.



**THE HANDEL FESTIVAL.**—The Handel Triennial Musical Festival for 1883 has come and gone, with no perceptible diminution of the public interest that has attended it from the beginning. In the absence of Sir Michael Costa, which was only definitively made known at the eleventh hour, and the anticipation of which, in the minds of a large number of amateurs, caused much and by no means unnatural perturbation, a worthy deputy was found close at hand—within the walls, indeed, of the Crystal Palace. Saying this is equivalent to naming Mr. Manns, who last week directed all the choral practices, and on Friday conducted the preliminary rehearsal, when extracts were given from the programmes of each Festival day, in which the vast orchestra of singers and players, with the single exception of Madame Albani, took part, with a result that restored a confidence which this week's performances have shown to be thoroughly well founded. Mr. Manns, in short, in such arduous and responsible circumstances, following in the footsteps of so great and experienced a chief as his precursor, often and justly designated as "Emperor of all the Orchestras," has done invaluable service to the directors of the Crystal Palace, his employers, and merits the highest consideration. The Festival is over now, the last performance (*Israel in Egypt*), which was given yesterday) being too late for notice in the present number of the *Graphic*. The attendances on each occasion have been enormous. No fewer than 17,000 persons came to the Grand Rehearsal; over 20,000 to the *Messiah* on Monday, and a yet larger crowd to the Miscellaneous Selection on Wednesday. It is unnecessary to enter into details about the rehearsal; nor need we dwell at length upon the performance of the *Messiah* on Monday. The preparatory arrangements were almost precisely the same as in 1880. We missed M. Sainton and Mr. Weist Hill, who, as first and second among the principal violins, were wont to be such thoroughbred representatives of Sir Michael Costa; Mr. Ralph, a competent artist in all respects, now officiating as "leader of the strings." There were some other changes in the orchestral force, which, however, space will not allow us to particularise. We may briefly describe the *Messiah*, on Monday, as a performance reflecting honour upon all who took part in it, the two or three delinquencies that were observed counting for nothing side by side with the general effect, which was neither more nor less than superb. The choruses, from "And the glory of the Lord" to "His yoke is easy" (Part I.); from "Surely He hath borne our griefs," with its supplements, "And with His stripes," a triumphant proof of how impressive the fugal form can be made, when applied to a theme of special gravity, by a master, who—unlike the so-called "advanced school," professing a detestation for fugues (which they cannot write if they would)—can employ that severely contrapuntal method as Handel, Bach, and Mozart did, and Mendelssohn after them, with unerring freedom and felicity, to the glorious "Hallelujah" (Part II.), and so on; from "Worthy is the Lamb," to the almost overpowering "Amen," which, with its multitudinous polyphony, brings the oratorio to a befitting climax, were all more or less admirably delivered—not absolutely without imperfections, it is true, of which some few instances might be adduced, but for the greater part affording little room for criticism. With regard to the solo singers—Mesdames Albani, Trebelli, and Patey, Messrs. Maas (to whom was entrusted the whole of the tenor music), Santley, and Foli, all did their very best, and it may be added that a more efficient body of leading vocalists just now could hardly have been brought together. The *Messiah* was, in a word, a propitious commencement of the Festival. The miscellaneous selection on Wednesday was much of the old type, and, although there was no striking novelty to speak of, afforded ample evidence of Handel's marvellous fertility, and gave alike to choir, orchestra, and singers every chance of distinction, of which due advantage was taken. Excerpts from the *Occasional Oratorio*, *Deborah*, *Saul*, *Solomon*, *Theodora*, *Susanna*, *Joshua*, *Samson* (the immediate successor of the *Messiah*, as *Israel in Egypt* was its immediate precursor), *Altiach*, *Jephthah* (the last important work of the kind for which we are indebted to the composer, *Theodora* being the last but one), and *Judas Macabbeus*, besides the First Great Organ Concerto (played with wonderful mechanical facility by Mr. W. T. Best, of Liverpool), selections from *Acis and Galatea*, from the setting of Dryden's *Ode on Saint Cecilia's Day*, and from *Rinaldo* and *Alcina*, the fourth and thirtieth respectively of the thirty-nine Italian lyric dramas written by Handel, who, before he gave his mind up exclusively to oratorio, had long proved himself the most prolific operatic composer of his day, and might safely chuckle at the malicious diatribe attributed to Dean Swift, were comprised in the programme; and in these all the eminent vocalists already named, with the important addition of Mr. Edward Lloyd, had something more or less significant to say and sing. To particularise all and every of their achievements would greatly exceed our limits. It must suffice to add that not one was wanting in the required efficacy, and that their exertions were rewarded with due appreciation. As much may be said of the orchestra, which gave a really fine performance, among other things, of the showy and brilliant overture to the *Occasional Oratorio*. Mr. Manns conducted throughout like a practised master.

**ROYAL ITALIAN OPERA.**—Madame Adelina Patti has returned to the scene of her old triumphs, where she has won and kept the favour of the London public for two-and-twenty years. That she has come back in full possession of her unsurpassed resources should be a matter of congratulation among her very many English admirers. Such is actually the case, as was shown in both of her initiative performances, on Saturday and Tuesday. On the first occasion she appeared as Rosina in the *Barbiere di Siviglia*, and on the next as Violetta in the *Traviata*, both of which parts she has long made, by universal consent, her own. It is almost enough to state this fact; but it is only just to add that in the *Barbiere* her state this fact; but it is only just to add that in the *Barbiere* her delivery of the soliloquy "Una voce poco fa" (so dramatically significant as to upset all Wagner's theories) was never more perfect in charm and volubility of execution, that in the final act of the *Traviata* she was never more impressive and touching, and that in both her acting—for Madame Patti is as consummate a comedian as she is a consummate vocalist—was out of the reach of criticism. Her next performance will be as Semiramide, in Rossini's magnificent opera, with Madame Scalchi as her Arsace.

**WAIFS.**—The Emperor of Russia has made Signor Bevnigani, one of our two conductors at the Royal Italian Opera, a Knight of the St. Stanislas Order.—The Teatro Apolo of Madrid will open next September for the performance exclusively of native opera, under the management of the Sociedad Lirico-Dramática Española, a newly-formed company.—The Metropolitan Opera House, in New York, is to open in October with Gounod's *Faust*, and Madame

Christine Nilsson as the heroine. The "seating capacity" of this theatre is said to be 3,050. The auditorium (it is also said), can be emptied in three minutes. *Crociata Judaea Apellat*—Mozart's inimitable comic opera, *Le Nozze di Figaro*, is about to be revived at the Teatro del Principe, Madrid. It has not been given in the Spanish capital since 1802, when Garcia, father of Felicia Malibran, Pauline Viardot, and Manuel Garcia, the eminent professor of vocal art, long resident among us, played the part of Almaviva.—More disasters at theatres! A large part of the Grand Theatre in Warsaw has been burnt down, the damage being estimated at 100,000 roubles.—At the end of this month the orchestra of the Munich Royal Theatre go to Bayreuth, to assist at rehearsals for the performances of Wagner's *Parsifal*.



**THE TURF.**—Kempton opened this week with very fair meetings on Monday and Tuesday, but the half-a-crown entrance seemed to lessen the number of visitors. There was little of interest in the running.—The Bibury Club bill of fare for Wednesday was by no means a full one, and all that needs to be mentioned is that Phryne and Maid Marian ran a dead-heat for, and divided, the Twenty-fifth Biennial, and Lady Vivian was credited with the Bibury Club Sale Stakes by the aid of Primavera. The aristocratic gathering was up to the average, and the Prince of Wales seemed thoroughly to enjoy himself in the comparative quiet of the Stockbridge surroundings.—The acceptance for the Northumberland Plate was a poor one, and now that Hackness and Balliol are scratched the probable field is still further reduced. It is hardly likely to reach a dozen. Barcalaine, the top weight, divides the honours of first favouritism with Shrewsbury at 4 to 1; and Victor Emmanuel, last year's winner, Havock, and Tertius find supporters. Galliard holds his place as first favourite for the St. Leger, with Highland Chief next in demand. During the last few days Elzevir and the Prince have come in for considerable recognition.—The death of Dr. Shorthouse, so well known and popular on the Turf, is much regretted.

**CRICKET.**—There has been plenty of good cricket in all directions since our last "Notes."—Yorkshire has beaten Middlesex by five wickets; and curiously enough the totals of the scores of three innings were 160, 161, and 162. Ridley, for Middlesex, made 60 in his second innings, and Robertson 54 in his first. Ulyett was in great form, and scored 62 and 69 for Yorkshire.—Cambridge, as was anticipated, beat Surrey at the Oval easily enough by 200 runs. Mr. C. T. Studd, in his second innings for the Light Blues, made the big score of 175 (not out).—The Dark Blues have met with a reverse at the hands of Lancashire, being beaten by an innings and 210 runs. Robertson, for the county, scored 154.—But they fared better in their match with the Orleans Club at Twickenham, winning it by 290 runs. For Oxford, A. G. G. Asher, who has heretofore made some very big scores, put together 182 in his second innings.—Yorkshire and Notts combined have defeated a very strong England team at Bradford.—Sussex has beaten Kent at Brighton, after a capital game, by 130 runs.—Surrey has beaten Hertfordshire by an innings and 13 runs, Mr. Read making 97 runs.

**AQUATICS.**—Largan and Buear have been matched to row for 200l. a-side and the Championship of England, which title has been in abeyance since Hanlan walked off with the last cup.—Preparations are going on for Henley in various quarters. From Cambridge a Third Trinity Four may be expected, and Jesus will enter for the Grand Challenge.

**BICYCLING.**—Howell has beaten Keen for the One Mile Championship, and possibly the latter may now retire from public riding. He has been one of the best all-round riders of the day, and may well retire on his laurels.—The Third Annual Match between Oxford University and the London B.C., which came off at the Crystal Palace, resulted in the victory of the Londoners.



**MR. IRVING'S** appearance in the part of Robert Macaire, in conjunction with his old friend and colleague, Mr. Toole, at the morning performance given at the LYCEUM in aid of the funds of the new Royal College of Music, excited much curiosity among his admirers, and was, on the whole, a very successful item in the entertainments provided. To some old playgoers there was, indeed, little of novelty in the performance, for both Mr. Irving and Mr. Toole have played, and even played together, in this old-fashioned melodrama, the title of which is so inseparably associated in the history of the French stage with that great melodramatic actor, Frederick Lemaître. That, however, was in the prehistoric days, when as yet the name of Mr. Irving had no magical charm for the public, and it is probable that there were few among the audience who remembered anything of Robert Macaire as represented by Mr. Irving at the St. James's and the Surrey. It is to be regretted that, in reviving the play, some attempt was not made to produce a better version than the poor sketch, in two acts, said to have been made from merely seeing a performance in Paris, which bears the name of the late Mr. Charles Selby. The two great features, however, are the figures of that prince of *blagueurs* and most facetious of cut-throats, Robert Macaire, and his trembling associate, Jacques Strop; and these portraits, meagre as their outlines are, were filled in with a multitude of artistic touches, in which the ludicrous and the grotesque were oddly touched with the terrors of criminal enterprise. Mr. Irving adopts the traditional make up—the seedy and patched red pantaloons, the long-tailed coat, and beggar's wallet, the crushed white hat and rusty hatband, the voluminous necktie, the patched eye—precisely as Macaire appears in old stage portraits. The costume, indeed, is inseparable from the character of this amusing ruffian, who, in Mr. Irving's hands, does not fail to reach a high imaginative level. Bertrand, alias Jacques Strop, is somewhere described by Théophile Gautier as the Sancho Panza of this hero of the galleys, but the resemblance to Cervantes' hero extends only to the fact that he is the faithful squire of his master in all his adventurous enterprises. Sancho Panza is the embodiment of homely common sense ever present to afford a commentary upon crazy romanticism. Jacques Strop, on the other hand, is always at one with his master, from whose magnificent audacity his cowardly heart imbibes courage, even in the agonies of terror. Mr. Toole's performance in this part is a perpetual feast of grotesque drollery, as indeed all his admirers know, for his Jacques Strop is one of the most familiar, as it is certainly one of the most interesting, of all his impersonations. The remaining characters are but of minor importance, but after the generous habit of the profession they were filled by very distinguished volunteers, Miss Ellen Terry playing Clementine, Miss Ada Cavendish Marie, Mr. Bancroft Sergeant Loupy, Mr. Howe

Germeuil, Mr. Fernandez Dinnont, Mr. Terriss Charles, Mr. Thomas Thorne Pierre, and Mr. Archer François. A selection from *Iolanthe*, played by the leading members of the Savoy company, and the famous scene between Graves and Lady Franklin from Lord Lytton's *Money*, played by Mrs. Bancroft and Mr. Arthur Cecil, completed the performances, which were witnessed by the Prince and Princess of Wales, Prince Albert Victor, Prince Leiningen, and numerous other distinguished personages. The price of stalls being raised for the occasion to two guineas—other places being in proportion—the crowded audience assembled yielded to the treasury so large a sum that Mr. Irving is able to hand over 1,000l. to the Committee of the College.

The performances of the Gymnase Company, headed by Madame Pasca and M. S. Germain have unfortunately not proved so attractive to frequenters of the Gaiety as the lighter style of entertainment in which Madame Judic was recently amusing Messrs. Hollingshead and Mayer's patrons on the same stage. On Monday *Monsieur le Ministre*, by M. Jules Claretie, was performed before a rather scanty audience. Unfortunately this comedy, though distinguished by brilliant dialogue, clever characterisation, and much keen satire, is somewhat lacking in the movement and interest of story which the average playgoer is apt to esteem above all other qualities. Since then *Le Père de Martial* has been given.

Mr. Wilkie Collins's unfortunate play entitled *Rank and Riches* has been withdrawn at the ADELPHI, after a career of six nights only. The revival in its place of the version of *La Dame aux Camélias*, known as *Camille*, in which Miss Lingard resumes the part of the heroine, is presumptively but a temporary expedient; but, supported as it is by an excellent cast, it has sufficed to restore some appearance of animation to the theatre, where it is not unlikely to draw audiences for a time.



**THE SEASON** continues in the main favourable, and the contrast with some recent years is so marked as to cause expressions of satisfaction that show how sunshine has of late become the one thing unexpected at Midsummer in England. The rain that has fallen has been highly beneficial to all growing grasses, and should materially add to the bulk of the hay crop in all but the southern counties, where maturity has already been reached, and hay-making has been in progress for more than a week past. We note this season that the flowering grasses are wonderfully well furnished with blossom and seed, and this may be taken as a good sign with respect to those richer grasses, wheat, barley, oats, and rye. Wheat is beginning to bloom in Hampshire and Sussex, while north of the Trent it is only just coming into ear. The season remains backward, and the cold nights have done indisputable injury, mildew and rust beginning to appear on the wheat stems, while the growth of all cereals has been checked. Barley and oats look like being good crops with a hot July, and beans are blossoming vigorously, leaf and bloom being large. Potato tops are luxuriant, and perhaps more bushy than growers desire. The hop plants are at present free from fly, and of very healthy growth, turnips being about the only farm crop of distinctly poor promise.

**ENGLISH FRUIT GROWING** certainly admits of great extension, and the growth of apples can nowhere be carried on under more favourable circumstances than in the southern and western counties of England. Orchards seem in remote times to have been too frequently planted in valleys, where much harm was done by frosts, and where the hours of sunlight were needlessly few. The best site for an orchard is a good hillside. Old orchards, too, contain a very large proportion of poor varieties of fruit, such as nowadays there is no profit to be obtained by cultivating. To remedy this, a large number of young trees of good varieties will have to be planted. Landlords with unoccupied farms might do worse than plant fruit-trees which, after a few years, would enable them to let the farms for greatly increased rentals. Farmers, with increased security for their improvements, will also do well to spend spare capital in this manner, and to endeavour in this, as well as in other ways, to increase their interest in remaining tenants of one and the same farm. It has been a serious drawback to English agriculture that short tenancies have encouraged a mere hand-to-mouth cultivation; this has had the same evil effects on farming that short leases and tenancies have had upon building and house improvement.

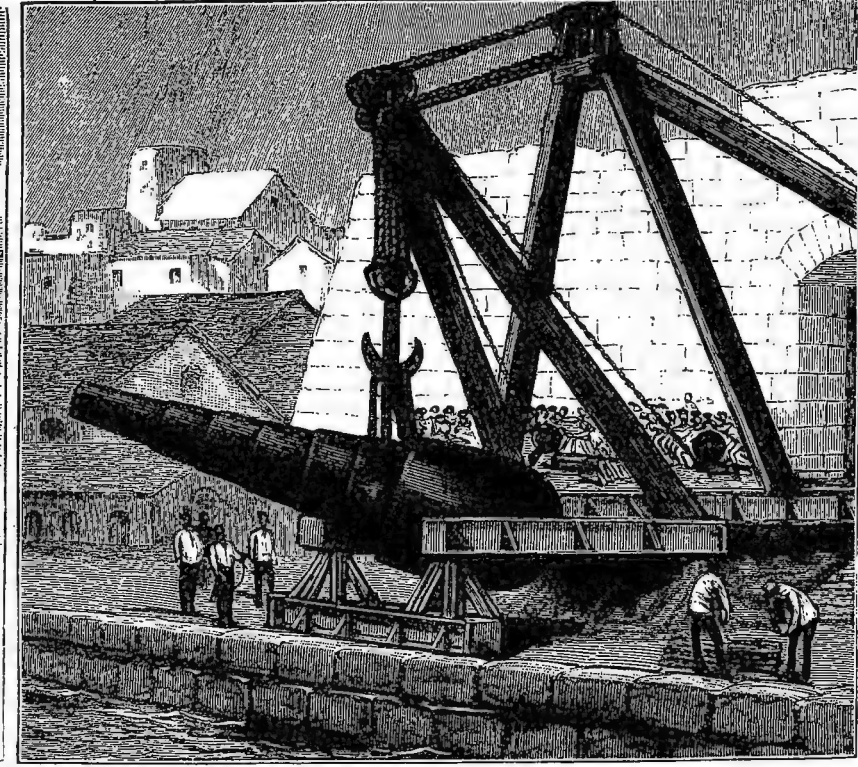
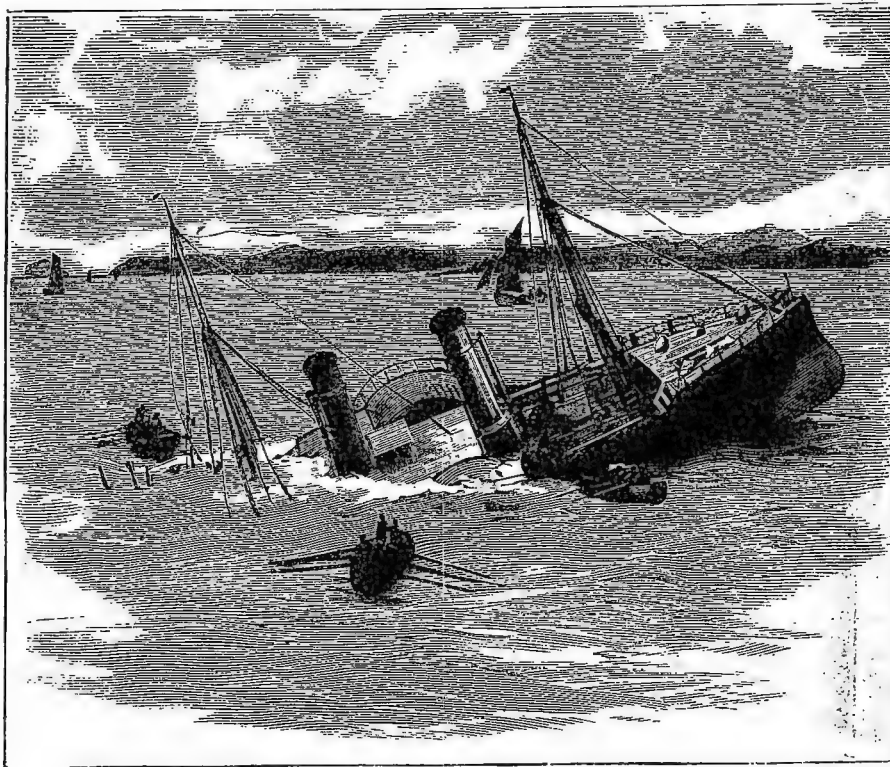
**DEVONSHIRE CREAM** and **CREAM CHEESE** are now at a premium, together with salads, claret cup, and other luxuries which a fine summer almost raises to the level of necessities. As many persons wonder why Devonshire cream is thick and London cream thin, we may say at once that the mystery has nothing to do with the red colour of the Devon cattle, nor with any other peculiarity of the "courtly county." There is no reason why Devonshire cream should not be made in Devonshire Square. Put the milk—warm from the cow—in a vessel of tinned iron, and place it on a stove to stand for twelve hours. Then light the stove, and watch the milk till a skin appears to form over the surface of the cream, and begins to rise in small blister-like bubbles. Don't let it actually boil, but when this state has been reached take it very carefully off the stove, and let it stand for twelve hours to cool. Then take the cream and beat it well up in a bowl. Devonshire cream is the result. As to cream cheese, it is made by warming cream to a temperature of about 80 deg., then adding a tablespoonful of rennet to a quart of cream, wait till the mass coagulates, then break it, and put it in a box, with a weight on the top, and a fine canvas cloth at the end of which time remove the cheese from the box, put it in a cool place, and keep it three days. It is then a cream cheese getting towards ripeness, which will be attained in about another day. Most people eat a cream cheese not quite ripe.

**FRENCH FARMERS** are fully the equals of their English neighbours in their prejudices against some of their best allies. A useful French Society has placarded the rural districts with a warning worded thus:—"Do not kill the hedgehog. He lives; mostly on mice, small rodents, slugs, and grubs, all creatures hurtful to agriculture. Do not kill the toad. He destroys two dozen insects per hour. Do not kill the mole. He is continually destroying grubs, larvae, palmer worms, and insects injurious to agriculture. No trace of vegetation is ever found in its stomach. Do not kill birds. They are the only means by which injurious insects can be kept down. They kill an enormous number of destructive caterpillars. Do not kill ladybirds. They are good friends of the agriculturists, and they feed on the aphides and smaller insects affecting plants." As regards birds this amiable placard does not take into consideration all the facts of the case. Few growers of cherries love the blackbird, few farmers appreciate the blessings attendant on the visits of rooks and crows. Birds eat caterpillars certainly, but like humanity they are omnivorous. Like humanity, too, they do not care to take superfluous trouble. Now the burying beetle and the crawling caterpillar have pronounced opinions on the subject of birds, opinions they so far act up to as to conceal themselves in all sorts of ways from "the winged death." But the cherry and the currant, the wheat grain and the grass seed have no such instinctive prescience. They are easily found and easily



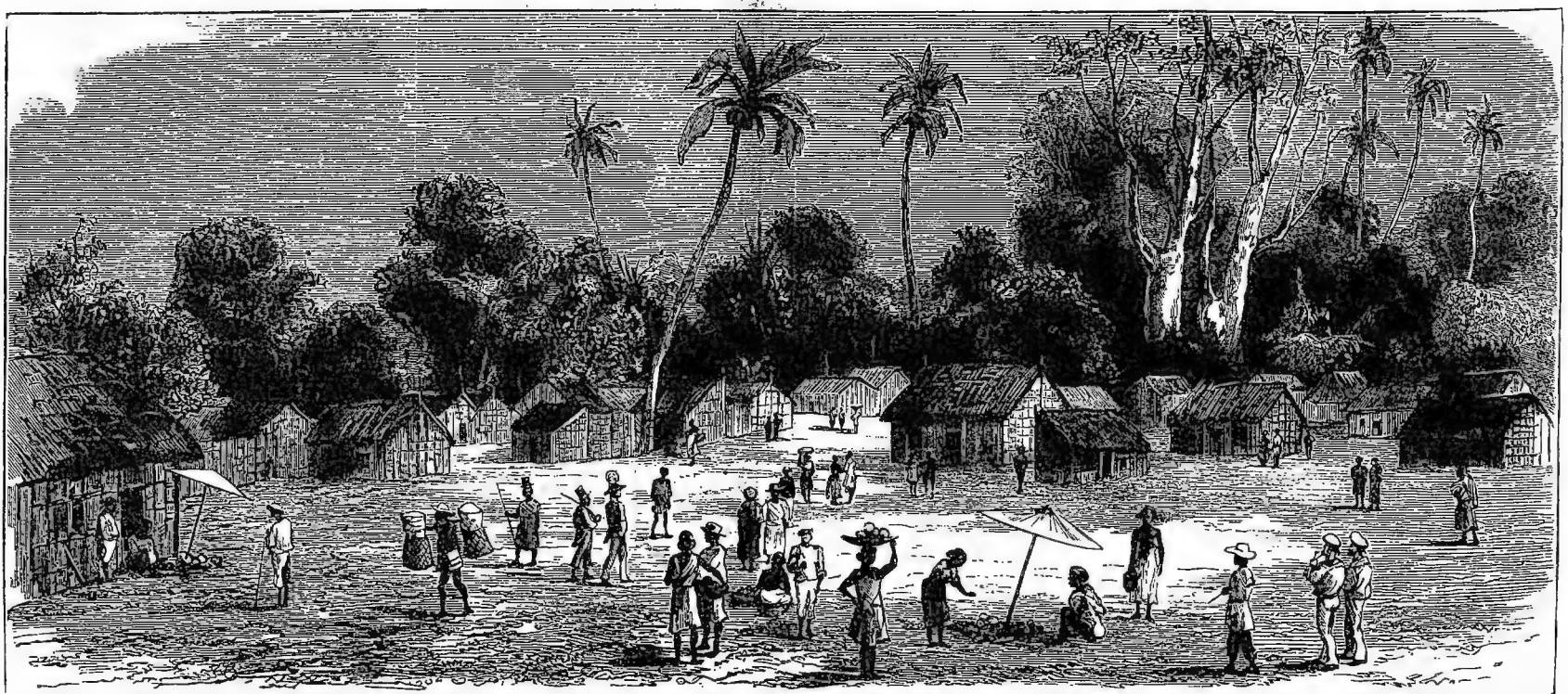


THE REINSTALLATION OF KING JACKEY AT ACCRA, GOLD COAST, BY SIR SAMUEL ROWE, K.C.M.G. — CHIEF ADJEBING ANKOAH RECEIVING A SILVER COLLAR FROM THE GOVERNOR



THE WRECK OF H.M. DESPATCH-BOAT "LIVELY"—THE SHIP ON THE HEN AND CHICKENS ROCKS, NEAR STORNOWAY

THE DEFENCE OF BRITISH POSSESSIONS ABROAD—LANDING OF A HUNDRED-TON GUN AT GIBRALTAR



THE FRENCH IN MADAGASCAR — MAJUNGA, LATELY BOMBARDED BY REAR-ADMIRAL PIERRE'S SQUADRON





A POPULAR RECEPTION

THE BRIGHT JUBILEE AT BIRMINGHAM—THE PROCESSION PASSING ALONG NEW STREET



devoured, so that birds in a highly cultivated country acquire a dangerous preference for vegetable food.

**IRISH LAND.**—Lord George Hamilton has thought out an elaborate scheme which is of deep interest to all students of agricultural economy. Although its application is proposed to be limited to Ireland, there are principles involved which deeply affect all farmers. At the root of the scheme lies the advance to the tenant of the whole purchase money of his holding, and the extension of the reimbursement of principal and interest over such a period as to make the yearly payment out of pocket less than the judicial rent. The fund out of which purchase moneys are to be advanced is to be raised by local authorities on the security of the local rates. The local authority would borrow money on debentures at 3 per cent., and considering that there are at present above 30,000,000*l.* in the Irish savings' banks earning less than 2 per cent., it is not unreasonable to suppose that the debentures would be easily taken up. The debentures being made transferable would become a convenient form of money payment.

**THE INFLUENCE OF THE PLANETS** upon the weather has recently formed the subject of animated discussion in the columns of certain of our contemporaries. Captain Morrison was perhaps the first to call attention to this probable source of meteorological influence, but in the extravagant predictions of his "Zadkiel's Almanac" he catered for credulity, and so lost all credit as a scientific investigator. Mr. White, of the *Mark Lane Express*, published weekly for many years an account of coincident planetary and meteorological observations. It is not very creditable, though we can hardly call it surprising, that the various scientists now discussing the matter, so far from making any reference to their predecessors in the field, are clamorous over their own "original discovery."

**MISCELLANEOUS.**—The average price of English cereals are as follows: Wheat, 42*s.* 9*d.*; barley, 25*s.* 6*d.*; and oats, 22*s.* 10*d.* per quarter. All these articles commanded a higher value this time last year.—Cheshire cheese is coming into general demand again, but is now difficult to obtain. The old flaky yellow cheeses of a quarter of a century ago are now never seen.—A very important decision, given at Carnarvon Horse Show, goes far towards fixing it as a rule that judges have no right to consider the soundness of a horse, that question being one for the veterinary surgeon.—Thistles, says a correspondent, are not a dead loss. Their tap roots are so long that they derive their strength from a stratum of soil-fertility not reached by the ordinary crops of the farm. They, therefore, are not competitors of the wheat or the hay, but rather independent neighbours. In the autumn, too, when they die down, their decaying stems and leaves fertilise the crop-nourishing surface-soil. This *defensio Cardui* should be good news the other side of the Border. English farmers, we fear, would only be convinced that thistles are like angels in their visits, so far as to wish them at least as few and far between.—Warwickshire has just adopted from Berkshire the system of providing tramp-relief stations in all villages, where wayfarers may obtain a dole of 1*lb.* of bread. It is a good idea; only tramps nowadays do not eat bread. We fear that the dole will go mostly in regaling "the dogs of the village."—We regret to record a dangerous outbreak of foot-and-mouth disease near Kenilworth.—A farmer at Retford was stung on the forehead the other day by a bee, and died almost immediately.



MUCH TO THE REGRET OF BENCH AND BAR, Mr. Justice Grove was unable to appear in Court on Monday, having slipped from some library steps the day before, and broken his arm above the elbow-joint. The work in his division was taken by Mr. Justice Cave. Since then the learned judge has been progressing satisfactorily.

A CURIOUS CHARGE of threatening the life of a Bishop was heard this week at the Norwich Police Court, where Joseph Betts, a commission agent, was accused of sending a letter to Bishop Pelham, describing himself as "chief agent of a secret society for the equalisation of property," and warning the Bishop that if he did not surrender the 5,000*l.* a year he now received for doing work which could be equally well done for a salary of 500*l.*, the palace and cathedral would be demolished, and "his life forfeited to the race of the oppressed and awakened poor." In another five years, the writer went on to say, this country will be conquered by France, "the social model of European nations," and we shall have a Republican Government. The letter was promptly handed over to the police, and the writing found to correspond with other letters in the possession of the prisoner. Mr. Betts was accordingly remanded for a week.

THE HEAVY DAMAGES obtained in more than one recent trial against railway companies do not invariably commend themselves to our judges. On Saturday last the motion for a new trial in the case of "Bullock v. the South-Eastern Railway Company," in which the plaintiff, who had been awarded 1,000 guineas for injuries sustained in alighting from a carriage before it reached the platform, was decided in favour of the defendant company, the judges, after doubtless duly weighing the complaints of the Attorney-General that all his eloquence had been fruitless against the effect produced

on the bewildered jurymen by the good looks of the plaintiff and her five sisters, deciding finally that there must be a new trial unless the damages were reduced to 600*l.*—In the action of Bennett v. the Great Northern, the plaintiff's application on the ground of insufficient damages has been dismissed, the judges being evidently of opinion that the verdict would have stood even if the sum awarded had been smaller.

THE FIRE ON BOARD the *Mars* training ship has been discovered by the Procurator-Fiscal for Fifeshire to have been the work of three of the boys on board, in revenge for some punishment they had received. The result of the investigation has been reported to the Crown authorities in Edinburgh.

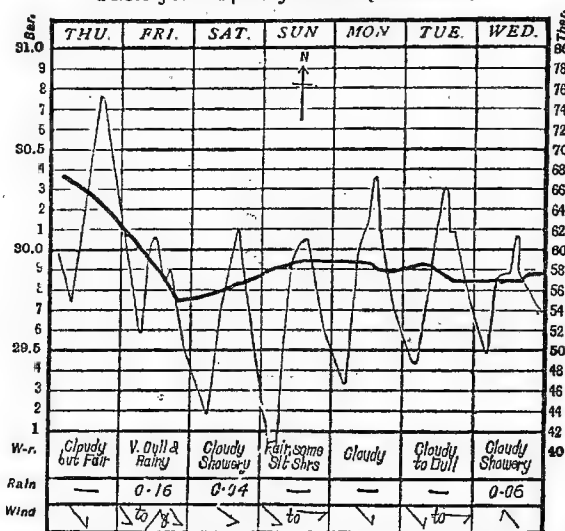
A TRIFLING FINE has fortunately been the worst result of a quarrel at Brighton between Mr. Kyrle Bellew, the actor, and Mr. Macmahon, manager of the *Romeo and Juliet* company. Mr. Bellew, who played the part of Romeo, differed apparently from the manager as to the payment of his salary on a certain night when there was no performance, and the dispute between them grew so hot that Romeo twice boxed Mr. Macmahon's ears, and the latter drew a sword in his defence, when the two were separated by the bystanders. For this a charge of assault was preferred against Mr. Bellew, and a sentence to pay 20*s.* fine passed on him by the Brighton magistrates.

A BAR LIBRARY for the use of counsel practising in the High Courts of Justice is about to be provided at the joint expense of the Four Inns of Court. It will be placed in the room immediately over Appeal Court No. 1.

MR. SERJEANT WHEELER, of the Brentford County Court, one of the fast diminishing number of Her Majesty's Serjeants-at-Law, expired on Sunday evening of congestion of the liver in his seventy-eighth year. He was called to the Bar in 1846, and had been made Q.C. for the County Palatine of Lancashire and a Serjeant-at-Law in 1861. His death will be followed by the promotion of Mr. Stonor from the Southwark and Wandsworth district to be County Court Judge for Brentford, Brompton, and Marylebone, and of Mr. Holroyd from Staffordshire to Mr. Stonor's former post at Southwark. Mr. T. H. Jordan, of the Northern Circuit, will replace Mr. Holroyd in Staffordshire.

THE ATTORNEY-GENERAL has appointed Mr. Talfourd Salter, Q.C., Prosecuting Counsel for the Post Office on the South-Eastern Circuit, in the room of Mr. Biron, the new Police Magistrate for Lambeth. Mr. Biron's appointment as Recorder of Deal has been bestowed by the Home Secretary on Henry Fielding Dickens, second son of the great novelist. Mr. Dickens was called to the Bar in 1873.

### WEATHER CHART FOR THE WEEK FROM JUNE 14 TO JUNE 20 (INCLUSIVE).



**EXPLANATION.**—The thick line shows the variations in the height of the barometer during the past week ending Wednesday midnight. The fine line shows the shade temperature for the same interval, and gives the maximum and minimum readings for each day, with the (approximate) time at which they occurred. The information is furnished to us by the Meteorological Office.

**REMARKS.**—The weather during this period has been less settled than of late, and some rain has fallen. The high pressure area which had existed for some time past gave way early in the week, and Saturday (16th inst.) found a well-defined depression over the North Sea, which travelled northwards, and gradually filled up. Thursday's (14th inst.) charts showed that the barometer was falling generally—quickly in London—and the weather experienced, though dull in the morning hours, became fine throughout the latter part of the day. Friday (15th inst.) found the barometer still falling, and a very dull, cold, and rainy day ensued, with light north-westerly winds. The two following days show that a slight recovery in pressure had taken place, the weather being generally fair, with intermittent sunshine and showers. During Monday and Tuesday (18th and 19th inst.) the barometer remained steady, and dull weather prevailed generally, with light north-westerly winds. Wednesday's (20th inst.) conditions were very similar, except that some rain fell, and the wind got round to the south-east. Temperature has been rather low generally for the time of year. The barometer was highest (30.35 inches) on Thursday (14th inst.); lowest (29.77 inches) on Friday (15th inst.); range, 0.58 inches. Temperature was highest (75°) on Thursday (14th inst.); lowest (40°) on Sunday (17th inst.); range, 35°. Rain fell on three days. Total amount 0.26 inches. Greatest fall on any one day, 0.16 inch, on Friday (15th inst.)

RELATIVES OF THOSE WHO LOST THEIR LIVES IN THE AFGHAN CAMPAIGN are asked to communicate with Major J. Gildea, 20, Phillimore Gardens, Kensington, W., who holds certain funds for relief of suitable cases. Applicants must be guaranteed by some military man, magistrate, or clergyman.

A DAY IN EPPING FOREST for the 700 poor members of the Hackney Juvenile Mission is pleaded for by the President, Mr. A. A. Knight, who will receive contributions at Earlswood House, South Hackney, E. Last year public help enabled the children to enjoy a few hours' fresh air and a good meal, and it is hoped that charity will be no less forthcoming this summer.

A PORTUGUESE VESSEL of the sixteenth century has been found embedded eight feet below the ground near Rangoon, in British Burmah. While cutting the Twantay Canal through the barren country, in order to facilitate communication between Rangoon, Bassein, and other stations, the labourers came on the stem of an old ship, very much damaged, and managed to successfully unearth their find, which is now in the Phayre Museum, Rangoon. It is 150 feet long, and must have been of about 250 tons burden.

PENN'S HOUSE AT PHILADELPHIA is to be preserved as one of the chief city heirlooms, and will be bodily removed from its present site to West Fairmount Park, where it can be better seen and appreciated. The house is already being pulled down, each section being carefully numbered, so that it may be properly reconstructed, and then restored both internally and externally to its condition in Penn's day. Originally the house was built for Penn before he landed, and some of the ornamental materials were brought from England. When he returned to England Penn left the house to his daughter Letitia, and since that time it has been used as a drinking saloon, and lastly as a warehouse.

THE BEN NEVIS METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS are being carried on this year by two of Mr. Wragge's assistants, as their chief is obliged to go abroad on private business. Accordingly there will be no Sunday reports this summer, for the fresh observers are strict Sabbatarians, and have firmly resisted all Mr. Wragge's persuasions. Otherwise the series of observations will go on as in former years, with some slight improvements. Thus the first readings will be taken at the summit of the Ben at 8 A.M., and after July 1st carrier pigeons will be despatched with the result to Fort William, whence the news can be telegraphed to London and Edinburgh only a few minutes after they have been recorded. Four other readings will be taken on the summit at the succeeding half-hours, as well as at the lake, both in ascending and descending the mountain. Simultaneously, observations will be made at the sea-level at Fort William, besides readings at 4 and 6 A.M., noon, and 2 P.M. Before leaving Mr. Wragge made the first ascent of the Ben this season, to see how the temporary observatory had fared during the winter, and also to consider the route for a bridle path to the permanent observatory which will shortly be built at the summit. He found the snow very deep, some banks reaching 30 feet, and at the summit the snow was from 5 to 6 feet deep, giving much trouble to clear the instrument cages, and make a passage to the hut. Nevertheless Mr. Wragge safely carried up some new instruments, and on examining those left during the winter found that the extreme of cold was 9 deg. during most of last December.

MENTONE.—Dr. Henry Bennet writes: "You recently published a letter from a gentleman, then residing at Mentone, which contained the astounding statement that 200 Anglo-Saxons had died during the winter, and that 160 bodies had been transferred to England. Considering that there were only 1,200 Anglo-Saxons at Mentone during that period, such a mortality would make the death-rate one in six. At the close of last season, before leaving Mentone, where I reside in the winter, I applied to the Société des Pompes Funèbres for a list of deaths amongst the Anglo-Saxon community, from October to May. I duly received it, with name and date of death of each individual. I find that from October 17th, when the first death occurred, until April 27th, when the last took place, there were only twenty-seven deaths, and that the remains of nine only of these were transferred to different parts of the British dominions. Last winter was more rainy, more windy than usual on the Genoese Riviera, and there was not, consequently, the usual amount of sunshine. We were not able to live out of doors for weeks and months together, basking in the sunshine, but there was the usual absence of fog, of cold weather, of frost. In the sheltered gardens the heliotrope flowered as usual all the winter—one degree of frost blackens its leaves; and the *Austral flora*—that of the Southern Hemisphere—came into bloom in each successive month only a week or two later than usual. Moreover, the health-seekers did well—as well, or even better, than is generally the case. The entire absence of fogs, the mildness of the temperature, and the power to live all winter with open windows, and to be out of doors six days out of seven, told favourably on them. Indeed, during a winter residence of twenty-two years, I have remarked that the very finest, sunniest winters are not the best for health-seekers. Constant sunshine implies constant north winds, a very dry atmosphere, and cold nights after warm days from sun heat, conditions which become in the long run trying to the human constitution, in health or disease. So, after a month or six weeks' constant fine weather, such as I describe, I have learnt to sigh for rain, both for myself and for others. I believe that the same remark has been made in a much more southern region, at Madeira. The rainy winters, which cause visitors to grumble, are found to be practically the healthiest—at least so say the local physicians."

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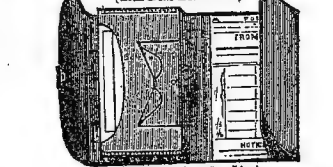
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**THE WORDS "THE MEXICAN HAIR RENEWER"** are a Trade-Mark; and the public will please see the words are on every case surrounding the Bottle, and the name is blown in the bottle.  
The Mexican Hair Renewer. Price 3s. 6d. Directions in German, French, and Spanish. May be had of most respectable Dealers in all parts of the World.  
Wholesale by the ANGLO-AMERICAN DRUG COMPANY, Limited, Farringdon Road, London.

**LEATH and ROSS'S COLUMN.**  
**GLYKALINE.** THE APPROVED SPECIFIC, for Curing Colds, Catarrhs, and Ailments of the Respiratory Organs.

**GLYKALINE** effectually relieves Disorders of the Mucous Membrane, so prevalent in winter, cleanses the bronchial tubes from Mucus, and relieves the breathing. By its use Colds are cured in a few hours. GLYKALINE is an unprecedented remedy in these complaints.

**INDEPENDENT TESTIMONIAL** to GLYKALINE.  
"TALON ROUGE," writing in *Vanity Fair*, under date March 17, 1877, says:—"This medicine has the valuable property of curing cold in the head. The man who has discovered a sure remedy for this plague ought to be ranked among the benefactors of the human race. The other morning I awoke with the feeling of a general oppression, the certain precursor of a catarrh. I sped to the nearest chemist's, and found the longed-for remedy. BEFORE NIGHT I WAS CURED. It is a colourless, tasteless fluid, called 'GLYKALINE.' The colourless, tasteless fluid, called 'GLYKALINE' bears testimony that three drops of the Specific, taken at intervals of about half an hour, will certainly cure the most obstinate of colds. He writes disinterestedly, 'desiring,' as he says, 'only to make known the healing properties of GLYKALINE, and so to confer a boon on the suffering human race'."

**GLYKALINE** is the surest and speediest Remedy for relieving all who suffer from obstructed breathing. In bottles, 1s. 1½d., 2s. 6d., and 4s. 6d. By post, 1s. 3d. and 3s. Sold by all Chemists. Full directions with each bottle.

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**NEURALINE** is known as a reliable specific in cases of Rheumatism, Gout, and Sciatica. It relieves often INSTANTANEOUSLY, and will be found invaluable to all who are afflicted with these disorders.

**NEURALINE** seldom fails to give relief. It is in demand throughout the world. As a sure specific against Nerve Pains it is deservedly celebrated, a single application (in many cases) permanently curing the sufferer. Sir James Matheson received the following letter from Mr. Edgar, of Butt Light-house, Island of Lewis, N.B.:—"Mrs. Edgar cannot express her thanks to Lady Matheson for the Neuraline. It proved the most successful REMEDY SHE HAD EVER APPLIED. The relief experienced was almost instantaneous."

**NEURALINE** is sold by all Chemists, in bottles, 1s. 1½d., 2s. 6d., by post, 1s. 3d. and 3s. Illustrated directions with each.

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**AUROSINE** quickly removes Chaps, and Unsightliness of the Skin after exposure to sea-air and cold. It renders the surface of the skin beautifully smooth; imparts suppleness, whiteness, and the natural hue of health, without in any way injuring the skin or impeding the pores, but, on the contrary, AUROSINE is pleasant to use, agreeable in perfume, colourless, and not greasy. In bottles, 1s.; by post, 1s. 4d. each.

**PLAIN DIRECTIONS for Common** Complaints, and Complete Catalogue of Homoeopathic Medicines, Medicine Diseases, also Directory of London and Provincial Homoeopathic Practitioners, with a Catalogue of the most useful works on Homoeopathy, free by post on application.

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The Best Preparation for the Teeth and Gums. This elegant and approved preparation may be used in all confidence. It cleanses and whitens the Teeth, prevents decay, improves and preserves the enamel, hardens the Gums, and improves their colour. As an astringent, antiseptic, and detergent, this Dentifrice is much esteemed, and is in increasing demand. It effectually dispels the odour of Tobacco. In bottles, 1s., 1s. 6d., and 2s. 6d. Post free, 1s. 4d. and 1s. 10d.

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By the use of this Oil, the Hair is nourished and its natural appearance improved, but decay and weakness are arrested, the growth excited, and prejudicial influences eradicated. It is proportionately welcome to all who complain of their hair falling off, as OZONISED OIL distinctly and speedily strengthens the fibre, while merely requiring to be well brushed into the roots. The New Preparation is a DYE, and may be unobtrusively used. Sold in bottles, 1s., 1s. 6d., and 2s. 6d.; by post, 1s. 3d., 2s., and 3s.

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A Liquid Stopping for Decayed Teeth. It is applied on wool, and hardens in the cavity. This liquid stopping, when it hardens, protects the exposed nerve from cold or from any foreign substance, and while giving security and ease, causes no inconvenience. This Essence cures Toothache, and makes mastication possible. The application is simple. Sold in bottles, 1s. 1½d. and 2s. 6d.; by post, 1s. 3d. and 3s.

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It provides against: Bites of Animals, Broken Limbs, Bruises, Burns, Child Crowing, Convulsions, Croup, Cuts, Drowning, Fainting, Fits, Nose Bleeding, Poisons, Scalds, Stings, Substances in the Ears, Eyes, or Nose, Swallowing Coins, Buttons, &c., Wounds.

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**IT IS AN ACCOMPLISHED FACT** that the Exhibition at Amsterdam is entirely completed. France, the only delaying Power, has guaranteed her exhibition with great promptness. To-day we can last, being a month in this delay; she has done more her justice, and a portion of it is splendidly represented. The exhibition is a great success. A brilliant band, conducted by Bills, may be heard twice a day in the gardens in the centre of the renovated. In the evening the gardens are illuminated with electric light. The Ambassadors, the Electric Railways, imitation of those of Paris, is fairly like indeed. The Phonographic Concerts, the Electric Light, and the counting of the amusements that are to be found, attract a considerable crowd. As to the number of daily admissions since June 5, from 12,000 to 15,000, the Foreigners' Office of the Burgomaster, placed under the patronage of the Government, informs the public that it has at present 2,251, furnished on its disposal, to be let at 2s. 2d., 2s. 6d., 3s., 4s., and 7s., according to the class. Daring from the 15th June, the railways will reduce by 50 per cent. the tariff for travellers.—(Advertisement.)

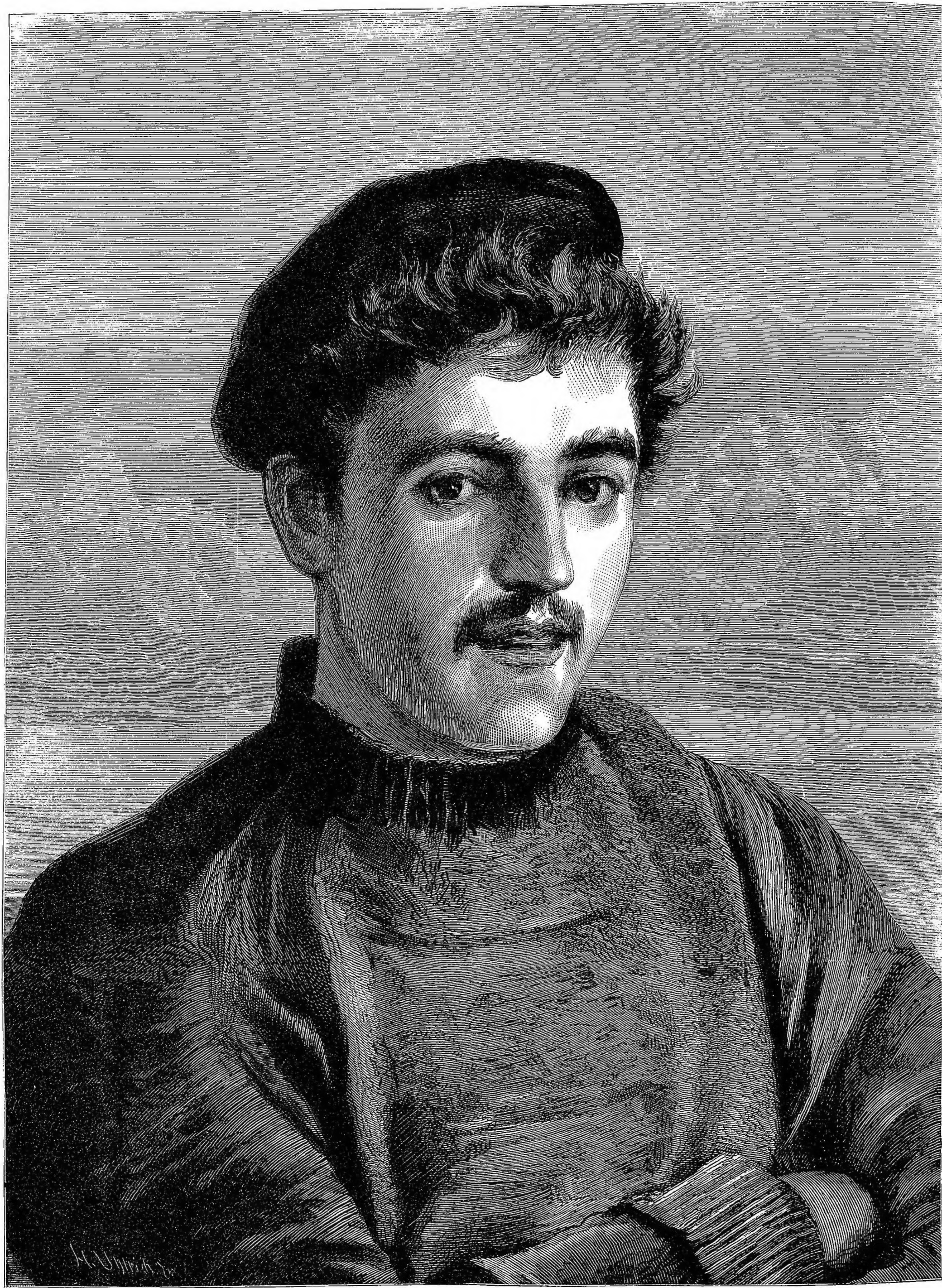


Mr. D. Ross's "Land of the Five Rivers and Sindh" (Chapman and Hall) consists of sketches, historical and descriptive, full of valuable information for those quartered in the country, and not

The prose of this "Keepsake" is of medium quality. And it is worth noting that as a rule the contributors of fiction always

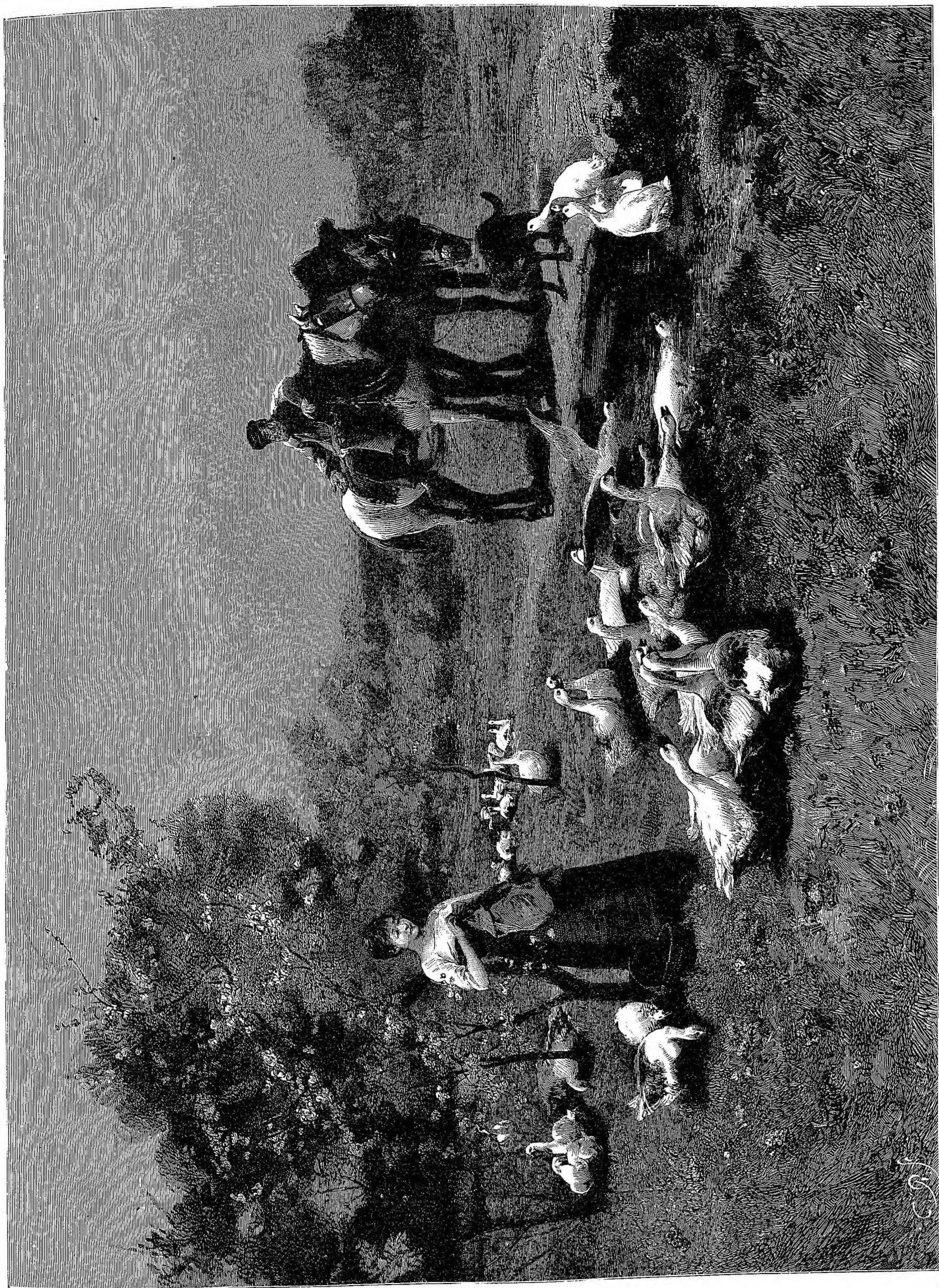
The example of Henrik Ibsen, set in his "Kaiser og Galilæer" has doubtless inspired "Julian the Apostate: a Tragedy in Two Parts," by Christopher James Riethmüller (J. S. Virtue), but the author has not improved since he wrote "Teuton" many years since, and the prime fault of the book is that it is dull. The blank verse is tolerable, but the attempts at comedy are feeble to a degree, and the ungrammatical English does not help us to realise the identity of Milanese and other groundlings. Mr. Riethmüller obviously sympathises with the renegade Emperor, but has strangely missed a dramatic point in depriving him of the celebrated dying confession, and placing the words in the mouth of Maximus.





HEADS OF THE PEOPLE—"A CORNISH FISHER-LAD"  
DRAWN BY ARTHUR HOPKINS

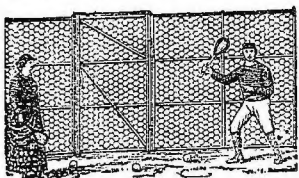




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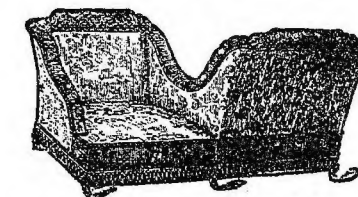
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HAIR.—If your hair is turning grey or white,  
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will positively restore in every case grey or white hair  
to its original colour, without leaving the disagreeable  
smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair char-  
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Full particulars around each bottle. Ask your nearest  
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FEVER: Its Causes, Symptoms, and Treatment.  
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Quality on Canvas, Life Like Resemblance. Half-Life  
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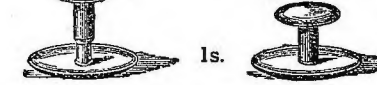
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the world for all diseases of children, such as teething,  
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regulates the bowels, and gives rest, health, and  
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or Walnut, with large plate glass to Wardrobe,  
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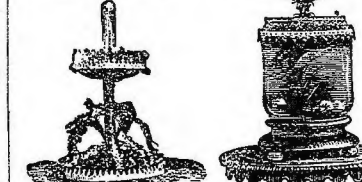
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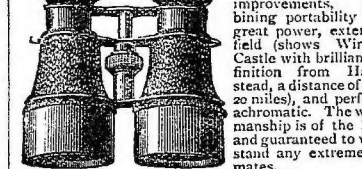
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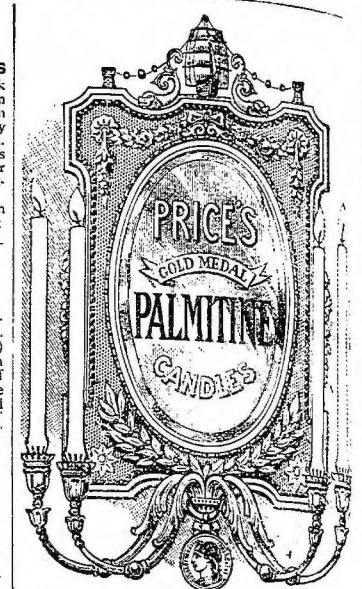


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